IRON BUILDINGS.

RUCK AND STILL,
NORFOLK ST., LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
CONTRACTORS FOR
IRON ROOFS AND BUILDINGS,
HOSPITALS, WAREHOUSES
STORES, GODOWNS, DRYING-
SHEDS, TEA HOUSES, &c. &c.
PLANS, ESTIMATES, CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
CONTRACTORS TO H.M.'s GOVERNMENT.

Hong Kong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 10,430 第一萬零四百三十號 光緒十七年五月二十五日 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st, 1891. 禮拜三 香港英七月一號 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

CADBURY'S COCOA
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE
CADBURY'S COCOA
DELICIOUS, NUTRITIOUS SUSTAINING
CADBURY'S COCOA
EASY TO DIGEST
CADBURY'S COCOA
THE BEST BEVERAGE FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c. should be addressed "Daily Press" only, and special business matters "The Manager."

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address *Press*. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st JULY, Dr. JORDAN and Dr. BELL will REMOVE to No. 9, PRAYA CENTRAL, part of the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. Russell & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [1596

THE NIPPON CEMENT CO. (OF TOKIO.)

THE ONODA CEMENT CO. (OF ONODA.)

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of CEMENT Manufactured by the above Companies, and are now prepared to execute Orders at very reasonable Prices.

For further information apply to
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [1595

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO. OF MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at current rates.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [1592

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FURTHER CALL, at the rate of £2 Sterling per Share, upon the Company's Shares of NEW ISSUE (£8 at present paid up) will be made on the 10th inst.

Shareholders are requested to arrange for their Scrip to accompany their remittance, in order that the necessary endorsement may be made.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [1597

NOTICE.

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

BY a Resolution of the Board of Directors, at a Meeting held on the 12th day of June, 1891, the following SHARES numbered 2269/3018, 3019/3088, 5125/5257, 5857/5889 were duly declared to be FORFEITED, and at a Meeting held on the 25th day of June, 1891, the following SHARES numbered 1962/2094, 4906, 6111/6328, were duly declared to be FORFEITED.

By Order of the Directors,
W. S. JACKSON, Secretary.

1594]

PUBLIC AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SEMI-GRAND PIANO, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
SATURDAY, the 4th JULY, 1891,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALES ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET,
A quantity of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, CURTAINS, PICTURES, CHIFFONIER, BUREAU, MOROCCO COVERED SUITE, SEMI-GRAND PIANO by Broadwood.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, WHAT-NOTS, PLATE GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, TEAK ARM CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARD.

IRON BEDSTEADS with Patent WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTAND and DRESSING TABLES, DOUBLE TOILET SETS, LAMPS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES with Plate Glass Doors, BED-ROOM FURNITURE, SHANGHAI BATH.
&c., &c., &c.

The above will be on view on Friday, p.m.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [1598

NOTICE.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!!
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!!!
OF
1ST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
of
All Descriptions and Designs
at
Our SHOW ROOM, CONNAUGHT HOUSE,
Queen's Road Central.
Our entire Stock, to be Sold at COST.

MARINBURK FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [805

STEAMSHIP "SALAZIE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex S.S. *Tigre* and *Ebre*, from Havre ex S.S. *Ebre*, from Bordeaux Ex S.S. *Nantes* and *Bordeaux*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 6 P.M. TO-DAY (TUESDAY), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges at one cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th instant, or they will not be recognised. Damaged Packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [9

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MME. BOUCHARD,
KOBE, JAPAN,
A.B.C. CORSET MAKER,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

For particulars and prices apply to
J. BOUCHARD,
KOBE, JAPAN.

1593]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALAZIE,"

Captain Paul, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [2

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI via SWATOW.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"CANTON,"

Captain Sellar, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 2nd inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [1599

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

PARTHIA	Tuesday	21st July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Tuesday	11th Aug.
EMPRESS OF CHINA	Tuesday	1st Sept.

THE R. M. S.

"PARTHIA,"

3,167 tons, Capt. J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at NOON, on TUESDAY, the 21st JULY, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE (In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	One Way Fares	Prepaid Return 4 Mos.	Prepaid Return 12 Mos.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, B.C. Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash Portland, Ore., San Francisco.	225	338	394
Banff, Calgary, Alba.	255	383	487
Winnipeg, Man	275	413	482
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo Milwaukee, Wis	295	443	517
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O. Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont. Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.	305	45	534
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que. New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y. Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa. Washington, D.C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me. Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.	310	465	543
Liverpool and London via Liverpool	325	575	650
Paris, via Liverpool and London	345	not issued	
Havre, via Liverpool	335		
Bremen, "	345		
Hamburg, "	335		

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and 2nd class steamer and rail, also Steerage Fares, and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all Trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China or Japan, and to Government officials.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United States Points.

CONSULAR INVOICES of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, C. P. R., Vancouver, B.C.

PARCELS must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [8

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 1st JULY, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1891. [1583

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A COMPETITION for the SHORT RANGE HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP and SPOONS will take place (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, the 4th July, commencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 200 and [illegible] yards. Usual conditions.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at [illegible] p.m. to convey Competitors.

J. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [82

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enamel Dial

WATERBURY WATCH.

Series J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.
Series L.—For Ladies, or small size.

$4.75 each. Winds in less than a dozen turns, Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate,

and also

Series E.—The "Good old favourite." The best form of the original Waterbury offered at the reduced price of $2.70 each.

Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSAN KAISHIA
Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1890. [a1575

INTIMATIONS.

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

TOTAL ASSETS ON 1ST JANUARY, 1891	$115,947,809
AMOUNT ASSURED	$569,338,726
SURPLUS BY NEW YORK STATE STANDARD	$14,898,450

BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1891. [a295

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, decorated with the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, begs to inform the Public that he has a large Collection of Goods for Sale in his Shop, such as—

IVORY, SANDALWOOD, LACQUER WARE, all kind of FINE EMBROIDERIES, FANS, EBONY FURNITURE with BEAUTIFUL CARVINGS, SILK, FINE EMBROIDERED SCREENS with best CARVED EBONY FRAMES and STANDS, FANCY GOODS and CURIOS.

All the above mentioned Goods were made by skilful workmen under the direction of the undersigned, who possesses highly artistic taste and has been rewarded with FIVE EUROPEAN EXHIBITION MEDALS.

CHUN QUAN KEE,
SI SING KAI,
CANTON.

1356]

(ESTABLISHED 1875.)

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.
(from J. BROADWOOD & SONS and COLLARD & COLLARD)

PIANO TUNING

Once in 2 months	$25 per annum.
Once a month and including repairs of a minor nature and keeping of the Piano in good order and condition	$48 " "
Single Tuning	$5

Free estimates for large or small REPAIRS.

We have had 16 Years' extensive experience in China. All our Tuners have had a thorough practical training in the best factories in England, and every reliance may be placed in the style and finish of our work.

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & Co.,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
and at LONDON, SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

a1277]

BOARD AND LODGING
In a Central and Airy Situation within a few minutes of the Clock Tower.
Address
M., care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1580

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT
(WEDNESDAY), JULY 1st.

VINCENT WALLACE'S EVERGREEN OPERA,

"MARITANA."

With the following Cast of Characters:—

The King of Spain	MR. WENTWORTH.
Don José de Santarem	MR. SAXBY.
Don Cæsar de Bazan	MR. W. WALSHE.
Marquis de Montefiore	MR. H. HALL.
Captain of the Guard	MR. E. FEARNLEY.
The Alcade	MR. SMYTHE.
Marchioness de Montefiore	MISS B. ROYAL.
and	
Lazarillo	MISS VERA PATEY.
Maritana	MISS ALICE ST. JOHN.

Gypsies, Soldiers, Ladies and Courtiers.

Act 1.—Market Place in Madrid.
Act 2.—Scene 1.—Prison.
Scene 2.—Saloon, Montefiore.
Act 3.—Palace at Aranguez.

The Peak Tramway will run on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, down at 8.45, up ¼ of an hour after the Performance.

THURSDAY,
"DOROTHY."

SATURDAY,
"PAUL JONES."

Plan now Open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.
PRICES, $3, $2, and $1.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1575

THEATRE ROYAL.

FRIDAY NEXT, 3rd JULY.

GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
MR. GEO. C. MILN.

On this occasion will be produced, by special request,
BULWER LYTTON'S HISTORICAL DRAMA,
"RICHELIEU."
Mr. MILN as Cardinal Richelieu.
Miss JORDAN as Julie de Mortemar.
Assisted by Members of the A.D.C.

PRICES $2 & $1. PLAN, KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [1587

AUCTION.

POSTPONEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on the Premises,
at 3 o'clock P.M.,
TO-MORROW
(THURSDAY), the 2nd JULY, 1891.
The following
VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES,
Comprising—

Nos. 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, and 208, and two houses unnumbered at the backs of 202 and 208 respectively, in QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, VICTORIA, Hongkong, and being first—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Inland Lot No. 518, as the same premises are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th August, 1859, subject to the payment of the yearly Crown Rent payable in respect thereof, and to the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof, and subject also to the existing Leases, Lettings and Tenancies thereof.

2nd. All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Inland Lot No. 37, as the same premises are held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 25th day of December, 1858, subject to the payment of the yearly Crown Rent payable in respect thereof and to the performance of the Crown covenants to be performed in respect thereof, and subject also to the existing Leases, Lettings, and Tenancies thereof.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on Mortgage at 7%.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees;
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer;
or to
Mr. HO KOM TONG,
138, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1891. [1489

INTIMATIONS

DAN BROTHERS OF CHINA, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, AMOY.

AERATED WATERS.

MANUFACTURED WITH EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

SODA WATER ... Bombay size bottles.
AERATED WATER ... "
SELTZER WATER ... "

LEMONADE, LEMON SQUASH,
GINGERALE, TONIC,
SARZAPARILLA.
50 cents per doz.

PHOSPHOZONE,
THE AERATED NUTRIENT TONIC.
75 cents per doz.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [a24

JUST PUBLISHED.

ON CARDBOARD, PRICE $2.

A TABLE
OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG
FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON LONDON
ON THE DAYS OF OR PRECEDING THE DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH MAILS
From
1876 to 1891.

Published at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and to be had at the Booksellers.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1891. [441

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO-DAY
(WEDNESDAY), the 1st JULY, 1891,
at 11.30 A.M.,
at Messrs. MORE & SEIMUND'S PREMISES,
PRAYA EAST
(Next to Messrs. Russell & Co.'s Kerosine Godowns)
A quantity of
MACHINERY, &c.
Salved from the Wreck of the S.S. *Nausing*,
Comprising—

STEAM WINCH, WINDLASS, IRON TANKS, DAVITTS, CRANK SHAFT, COPPER and BRASS PIPING, and SUNDRY MACHINERY and GEAR.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1891. [1556

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on
SATURDAY, the 4th of JULY, 1891,
at 2.30 P.M.,
at the Offices of Messrs. WINN & KIMBREL,
DENTAL SURGEONS,
No. 22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 2ND FLOOR
(Above Messrs. Lakin Brothers),
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.
Comprising—

CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CHIMNEY GLASS, TABLE, RUGS, PICTURES, ORNAMENTS, LACE CURTAINS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-STAND, DRESSING TABLE, TOILET GLASS, FENDER and IRONS, Large JAPANESE WOODEN SCREEN,
&c., &c., &c.

ALSO

One DENTAL CABINET, WORK BENCH, LATHE TABLE,

and

One IRON SAFE.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

F. RAPP, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1591

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED,
to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
on MONDAY, the 6th JULY, 1891,
at 2 P.M.,
(With the Approbation of the Chief Justice),
THE FLOATING HOTEL
"HONGKONG MARINA."

With her ANCHORS, CHAINS, PUMPS, AWNINGS, FITTINGS, &c., as she now lies in the Harbour,

AND
IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARDS,
THE FURNITURE AND HOTEL FITTINGS,
including—

TEAK DINING TABLES, VIENNA CHAIRS, MIRRORS, TAPESTRY and LEATHER COVERED COUCHES, IRON BEDSTEADS with Spring and Hair Mattresses, SHIP'S WASHSTANDS and CABIN FURNITURE, SWING LAMPS, WIND-PROOF LAMPS, COOKING RANGES, TEAK BAR and FITTINGS, OFFICE FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, CUTLERY,
&c., &c., &c.

A STEAM LAUNCH.
A BILLIARD TABLE, by Lazarus, Calcutta.

ALSO,

A quantity of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c., &c.

Catalogues with Conditions of Sale may be obtained from the Auctioneer.

A Plan and description of the Ship may be seen at the AUCTIONEERS' OFFICE.

The "Marina" will be on view on Saturday next, July 4th. The Steam Launch *Leung On* will run from Pedder's Wharf to the "Marina" from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., leaving Pedder's Wharf at 10 o'clock and every hour until 6 o'clock.

On the days the of Sale, Monday and Tuesday, the 6th and 7th July, the Launch *Leung On* will leave Pedder's Wharf every half hour, commencing at 1 P.M. to 3 P.M., and from 3 to 5 every hour.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [1457

INTIMATIONS

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous—may be secured by a payment at the rate of:—

£7 7 6	per quarter if commenced at age (n. b.)	20
£8 14 2		25
£10 11 2		30
£13 4 10		35
£17 15 8		40
£27 12 6		45

AFTER the Policy has been three years in force the Policy-holder will be entitled to receive on application a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in Prospectus, should he wish to discontinue payment of premiums.

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Hongkong.

1101—2a]

LA MARIA CRISTINA
CIGAR FACTORY, MANILA.
10, PLAZA DE GOITI, SANTA CRUZ.

Purveyors to the Royal Household.

The splendid Cigars and Cigarettes from the above Factory were awarded Gold Medals in different Exhibitions and the highest Diploma of Honour in the Melbourne and Adelaide Exhibitions.

To be had at all Tobacconists' Shops.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [1553

HENRY S. KING & Co.
MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

GOODS of all kinds are supplied on the most favourable terms for Cash remitted with orders.

An Illustrated Cash Price List will be forwarded on application, or orders may be sent from any Current Catalogues, if full particulars are furnished.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1890. [2156

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

The sale of this good Scotch increases month by month; it is of Superb quality and of CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SELECTION

Sole Agents for it—
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong.

85]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Have now received their new Stock of
SUMMER HOSIERY and
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING SUNDRIES.

SUMMER TEXTURES in UNDERSHIRTS, PANTS, and HALF-HOSE.
LONDON-MADE SHIRTS.
NEW LONGCLOTH, ZEPHYR, OXFORD and FRENCH PRINT SHIRTINGS.
COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, SCARVES, and CRAVATS.
WATERPROOF COATS, APRONS and UMBRELLAS.
MEN'S BATHING SUITS and DRAWERS, ATHLETIC DRAWERS, TOWELS, BATH GOWNS, BATH BLANKETS, BATH GLOVES.
SUN UMBRELLAS, SUN HATS, STRAW HATS, FELT HATS, BOOTS and SHOES.
PRICKLY HEAT SOAP, CARBOLIC SOAPS, PEARS' SOAPS, EAU DE COLOGNE, NEW PERFUMES, TOILET VINEGAR, LAVENDER WATER, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, DENTIFRICE, EAU DE QUININE, HAIR WASH, &c., &c.
ANTI-CALCAIRE for Softening Water.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1891. [a22

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Academy Notes.
Salon Notes.
Pictures of 1891.
Riding and Polo:—New Badminton Vol.
Archdeacon Moule's New China and Old.
Jerome K. Jerome's Diary of a Pilgrimage.
Cassells' Royal Academy Pictures.
Dean Church's The Oxford Movement.
Whistler's The Gentle Art of Making Enemies.
New French Books, including L'Argent by Zola, and Port Tarascon by Daudet.
Lux Mundi.
Colomb's Naval Warfare.
One Love, One Life:—New Novel by Miss Braddon.
Natural Selection:—Tropical Nature, by A. R. Wallace.
Journal of Sir Walter Scott.
Eric Bright-Eyes, by Rider Haggard.
Halma:—The New Game.
With Gordon in China, by Thos. Lyster.
The Times Annual, 1890.
Duret's Practical Household Cookery.
The Avon Shakspeare—A good one-volume edition in clear readable type, Cloth $3, half Roxburgh $4.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
Sixth Edition, Price $4.00.
ENGLISH AND CANTONESE DICTIONARY, by JOHN CHALMERS, LL.D.

KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG.

[20

W. POWELL & CO.

COIR DOOR MATS in all sizes.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, all widths.

A SPECIALITY—
CORK BATH ROOM MATS.

W. POWELL & Co.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [a826

W. BREWER

Has just received

Hints to Travellers, by Geog. Society.
New Light in Dark Africa, by Dr. Peters.
Chess Openings, Ancient and Modern.
Badminton Fencing, Boxing, and Wrestling.
Jerome's Diary of a Pilgrimage.
Profitable Poultry Keeping, by Beale.
Building Construction, 2 Vols.
Palmistry and Fingers and Fortune.
The Queen's Commission: How to obtain it.
Baccarat Fair and Foul.
Athletics, by Griffin.
Lusk's Art of Midwifery.
The Evolution of Marriage.
Physical Properties of Gases.
Manual of Assaying: Brown and Griffiths.

WALTER W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

211]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, 13, Queen's Road.
SHANGHAI, 7, Foochow Road.
LONDON, 101, Leadenhall Street.

[a27

INTIMATIONS

"CAMPHYLENE"
A NEW DISINFECTANT, GERMICIDE, INSECTICIDE, AND ANTIMICROBE.

A Powerful and effective Non-poisonous and Non-corrosive Disinfectant for use in Sick Rooms, for fumigating Clothing, Bed Linen, &c., and for general use as an agreeable indoor Disinfectant for Closets, Lavatories, Sinks, &c.

It has a pleasant smell, and is similar to Camphor as regards its property of evaporation. The warmer the weather or climate the more effective is its action.

Prevents Moth in Clothes, Furs, Carpets, &c. Drives away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other Insects.

Camphylene to suit its Various Uses is Manufactured in several forms, viz.:—Balls, Solid Blocks, and Powder.

The Balls and Solid Blocks are Sold in Tins at 50 Cents, $1, $1.50, and $2 each. The Powder in Tins at 50 Cents, $1, and $1.50 each. The largest sizes are the cheapest in proportion.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

Sole Agents for
HONGKONG, CHINA, AND MANILA.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, 14, Escolta.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE,
106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

The Hongkong Dispensary,
30th April, 1891. [a956

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Shippers to CHINA for over half a Century.
Established in EUROPE in 1815.

This ancient House consign to us
The well-known 4 STARS COGNAC,
superb quality.
Price $14.25 per 1 dozen quarts.
The 3 STARS COGNAC,
about 3 years younger,
Price $13.25 per 1 dozen quarts.
The 2 STARS COGNAC,
equal to Hennessy's,
Price $10.75 per 1 dozen quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co's
"PALL MALL" WHISKY,
very old and high class. Each bottle contains an analyst's certificate. The Whisky is simply grand.
Price $12.75 per 1 dozen quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
HEART BOTTLE SCOTCH WHISKY,
moderate in price, excellent in quality, a great favourite.
Price $9.25 per 1 dozen quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co's
INVALIDS' PORT,
Analysed and Certificated by Professor Cassell.
Price $12.75 per 1 dozen quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
SHERRIES,
AMOROSO,
Price $12.75 per 1 dozen quarts.
LA TORRE,
Price $10.50 per 1 dozen quarts.
Pure, and natural wine, a tonic
WHITE SEAL SHERRY—Popular at the Club, dry, clear, and of good flavour.
Price $12.75 per 1 dozen quarts.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
CLARETS in Qts. and Pts.
MOUTON,
Price $17.50 per 1 dozen quarts.
LAROSE,
Price $10.25 per 1 dozen quarts.
MARGAUX-MEDOC,
Price $5.75 per 1 dozen quarts.

LIQUEUR,
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.,
Price $24 per 1 dozen quarts.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
HONGKONG.

37]

BINET FILS, DRY ELITE,
"1884" CHAMPAGNE—MAGNIFICENT WINE.
Send for Price List.

Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

34]

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
Established London and Bordeaux, in 1815.
Shippers over half a century to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong and Shanghai.

36]

THE THREE BEST BRANDS
OF
SCOTCH WHISKY
are Shipped to Hongkong
by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
viz.:—

A. The "PALL MALL," 11 Years Old, a liqueur Whisky.
B. NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE, Certificated; splendid quality.
C. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's OWN, free from Fusel Oil, A1 quality.

a. Apply to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., or Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.
b. Apply to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
c. Apply to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., or Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1891. [812

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 29, VORWAERTS, German str., 612, L. L. Moller, Iloilo 25th June, Sugar and Timber.—WIELER & Co.

June 30, YIKSANG, British str., 887, Galsworthy, Manila 27th June, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

June 30, ESMERALDA, British str., 966, Tayler, Manila 27th June, General.—SHEWAN & Co.

June 30, OXUS, French str., 1,898, Chabond, Yokohama and Shanghai 27th June, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 30, FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. P. Hall, Tamsui 23rd June, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 29th, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

June 30, GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,819, B. Blanke, Yokohama 21st June, General.—MELCHERS & Co.

June 30, SALAZIE, French steamer, 2,129, A. Paul, Marseilles 31st May, Alexandria 5th May, Port Said 5th, Suez 6th, Aden 11th, Colombo 18th, Singapore 23rd, and Saigon 26th, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 30, HAIPHONG, French str., 845, Bousquet, Haiphong 27th June, and Hoihow 29th, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

June 30, FUSHUN, Chinese str. 1,504, A. Croad, Shanghai 27th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
30TH JUNE.

Devawongse, British str., for Yokohama.
Empress of India, British str., for Shanghai.
Delta, French str., for Haiphong.
Nicoya, British bark, for Bangkok.
Thales, British str., for Swatow.
Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
Asagao, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
Kwonglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Dovar, German str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

June 30, ALWINE, German str., for Hoihow.
June 30, ASAGAO, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
June 30, DOVAR, German str., for Swatow.
June 30, EMPRESS OF INDIA, British str., for Shanghai, &c.
June 30, KWANGLEE, Chi. str., for Shanghai.
June 30, LYEEMOON, German str., for Shanghai.
June 30, THALES, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per *Vorwaerts*, str., from Iloilo.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoskyn, and two children.

Per *Yiksang*, str., from Manila.—Mr. C. M. Sargent.

Per *Oxus*, str., from Yokohama, &c.—For Hongkong.—Messrs. Robbins, Hayes, and Montard, from Yokohama. From Kobe—Mr. Yamazawa. From Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Saenz de Vezmanos, and 3 children, Mrs. F. Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Ede, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. de Campos, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Rocher, Mrs. Harrour, and son, Messrs. Tea [illegible], T. Hummins, E. C. Rosch, and [illegible] P. Wedmann. For Saigon.—Messrs. F. M. Le Gaunnon, and F. R. Movero, from Shanghai. For Singapore.—Mr. Carroll, from Yokohama. From Shanghai.—Mr. D. E. Fulton. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Jaluzot, Gantsch, Gay, and Ancean, from Yokohama. From Shanghai.—Messrs. Albert Brousse, and W. G. Gordon.

Per *General Werder*, str., from Yokohama for Hongkong.—Messrs. Eichel, Krohn, Friederich, Jensen, Hillmann, Schellhass, O. Gibson, R. Gibson, and A. H. Dudgeon. For Europe.—Miss Rosa Cavallond, Messrs. J. C. Hyde, C. Myhre, A. Yaill, Chas. Timmis, E. Alfer, and Chas. Karstensen.

Per *Haiphong*, str., from Haiphong for Hongkong.—Messrs. Vaole and Connel. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Mouttel. Messrs. Dumas, Boissiere, Lefevre Pontalis, and Capt. Cupel.

Per *Salazie*, str., for Hongkong from Marseilles.—Mrs. Morrison, and Antis. Marques de Oliveira. From Alexandria.—Mrs. Vassilieva. From Batavia.—Baron Gourgand, and Mr. Leon Langier. From Singapore.—Mrs. Chitterbuch, Messrs. Tiew Heng and l'Abbé Gennevoise. From Saigon.—Sisters Isabelle and St. Donatien. For Shanghai from Marseilles.—Messrs. J. M. del Arroyo, H. K. Wang, and H. Loumyer. From Alexandria.—Mr. B. Thig. From Singapore.—Mr. R. Currie. For Kobe from Marseilles.—Mr. Hikita and brother. For Yokohama from Marseilles.—Messrs. Winstanley and A. Roux. From Batavia.—Mr. R. Tichmirow. From Singapore.—Mr. W. Thompson. From Saigon.—Capt. J. Grimal, Messrs. Jacques Madel and E. Lang.

DEPARTED.

Per *Empress of India*, str., for Shanghai.—Le Comte Geiza de Maglath, Mr. and Mrs. H. Heyn, Miss Young, Messrs. C. Ewens, F. Lemke, Geo. Monro, Ng Chow Fong, and G. H. Wheeler. For Kobe.—Messrs. M. Byrne, S. J. Allen, E. G. Lovett, W. H. Gill, and John Cropper. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Silberstein and (2) Mr. Silberstein, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hirst, Capt. Robinson, Messrs. F. L. Lloyd, R.E., R. P. Robinson, R.E., W. Thorburn, F. Walker, and E. G. Young. For Hamilton.—Miss Grant. For Port Townsend.—Mr. and Mrs. Ng Soon and daughter. For Vancouver.—Mr. D. B. Campbell. For Victoria.—Mr. and Mrs. Chu Lai and daughter, Mrs. Chan Men, Mrs. Wong You and girl, and 423 Chinese. For San Francisco.—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Durand, Colonel Skinner, and Mr. Williams. For London.—Hon. W. M. Deane, C.M.G., Rev. H. E. Taverner, Messrs. F. E. Nichol, W. A. Keay, J. C. Grant Wilson, G. M. Wheeler, and S. J. Douglas.

TO DEPART.

Per *Oxus*, str., from Hongkong for Marseilles.—Miss Doley, Messrs. D. S. Ruben, J. Kremsir, E. Ortis, C. Franklin, R. R. Jukes, M. Mess, J. Ribeiro, S. P. [illegible], and Rummins. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Messrs. F. M. Le Gangnon and F. R. Morvon. For Singapore.—Mr. D. E. Fulton. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Albert Brousse and G. W. Gordon. From Yokohama for Singapore.—Mr. Carroll. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Jaluzot, Gantsch, Gay, and Ancean.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. Poissier
Capt. and Mrs. Clutterbuck
Mr. Ch. Conrret
Mr. Capet
Miss Kate Douglas
Mr. A. H. Dudgeon
Mr. Dumas
Baron Gangared
Mr. R. Gibson
Mr. O. Gibson
Mr. Harry Hall
Mr. Hellwig
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hoskyn and family
Mr. Gustav Krimsir
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Miln
Mr. and Mrs. Motellet
Dr. de Montard
Miss Vera Patey
Mr. T. H. Peatling
Mr. G. P. Rends
Dr. Robbins
Mr. W. Robinson
Miss Frances Ross
Miss B. Royal
Mr. J. J. Ruben
Mr. G. F. von Santen
Mr. and Mrs. Smythe
Mr. Vach
Mr. Valert
Mr. J. L. J. Valez
Madame Varilicon
Mr. P. Vernard
Mr. and Mrs. M. Saenz de Vismanus & family
Mr. W. Walshe
Mr. P. Willard
Mr. and Mrs. Zeplin

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Misses Bletones (2)
Mr. M. Bleton
Mr. G. Bleton
Mr. H. Bleton
Miss M. Brooks
Mr. A. B. Calder
Mrs. Carson
Mrs. Dickson
Mr. J. Dowling
Mr. Fernley
Miss Fischer
Mr. A. Getley
Miss E. McDonald
Mr. M. Mess
Miss G. Norman
Mr. E. Ortes
Mr. F. Powell
Miss L. Roberts
Mr. Frank Saxty
Miss R. Swift
Miss F. Trigge
Mrs. Tulloch and child
Mr. G. G. Uren
Mr. R. de Vilanueva
Mr. W. Walker
Mr. F. Wentworth
Mr. T. Lloyd Williamess

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

Hon E. J. and Mrs. Ackroyd
Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Coxon
Mr. Crowe
Hon. W. M. Goodman
Mr. C. J. Holliday
Mr. Kaye
Mr. L. Poesnecker
Mr. A. Ross
Mr. and Mrs. Bradlee Smith
Mr. Stoddart
Mr. Grant Wilson
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wise

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. W. H. Bushby
Mr. J. Cropper
Mr. J. Ezekiel
Mr. D. S. Reuben
Mr. A. Silverstern
Mr. O. Silverstern
Mrs. H. Silverstern
Mr. L. Suldtor
Major Turner

TO-DAY.

Sale of Machinery, &c., 11.30 a.m.
Regimental Band at Sanitarium, 5.15 p.m.
Meeting of Zetland Lodge, 8.30 p.m.
"Maritana" at the Theatre Royal.

INTIMATIONS.

BIRTHS.

At Haiphong, on the 21st June, the wife of WILLIAM C. JACK, of a daughter. [1551

At Kakchio, Swatow, on the 26th June, the wife of FINLAY URQUHART, of a daughter. [1574

MARRIAGE.

On the 20th June, at the Union Protestant Church, Kobe, by the Rev. Walter Weston, M.A., HENRY JAMES PEARCE, to Mrs. ANNIE BONE, late of Onslow Gardens, London. No cards.

DEATHS.

Died on the 30th ultimo, rather suddenly, at the Haystack, on the Peak Road, DAVID MCCULLOCH, aged 51 years. The funeral will take place from the Mortuary Chapel, Protestant Cemetery, at 5 p.m. this afternoon. All friends are invited to kindly attend. [600

On 14th June, at his residence, "The Missionary Home," Kobe, Japan, THOMAS I. BALLARD, formerly of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs.

At 11, Peking Road, Shanghai, on the 26th June, GWENDOLINE SEYMOUR, the beloved eldest daughter of CHARLES and EMILY DALLAS, aged 17 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 1ST, 1891.

THE Hon. P. RYRIE and Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, whose letter appeared in our issue of yesterday, have not much difficulty in convicting Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX of inconsistency on the Sunday labour question. His Excellency, in fact, did not claim to be consistent, but, on the contrary, acknowledged himself a convert. Mr. RYRIE and Mr. WHITEHEAD now wish to upset the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance. They say, however, that their protest is quite irrespective of the merits of the Bill, on which they express no opinion. If, then, they are not prepared to oppose the Bill on its merits is it worth while opposing it on the ground that it was passed somewhat hurriedly? The two hon. gentlemen say that "absolutely no time was given "for consideration or discussion;" but this is hardly the case, for the subject had been freely ventilated for several years, and there can be no question, we think, that if the principle of Sunday rest is agreed to the Bill is fairly calculated to secure its observance with as little difficulty or friction as any measure that could well be devised. If defects are found in it when it comes into operation it will be a simple matter to introduce an amending Bill. In the meantime it is to be noted that no objection is taken to it by Mr. RYRIE and Mr. WHITEHEAD on its merits, and their objection to it on account of the manner in which it was passed is so obviously dictated (bearing in mind recent occurrences) by personal hostility to Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX that it is not calculated to carry much weight with the Secretary of State. Many other Bills have been passed through the Council as rapidly as this, the reasons for haste varying, of course, in each particular case. Whether the fact of the Governor's going away and wishing to leave a clean slate for his successor can be considered sufficient excuse for the hurried manner in which the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance was disposed of may be a matter of opinion, but so far as we are aware there is no technical objection to be taken to the procedure followed. It is true it was passed in the absence of Mr. RYRIE and Mr. WHITEHEAD, but it does not appear that either of these gentlemen had asked for a postponement in order to have an opportunity of opposing it. The reason they give for their absence is that the meeting was held on mail day. It is easy to understand that in the case of Mr. WHITEHEAD, who is a banker, his absence from his desk on mail day might have been attended with some practical inconvenience, but the same excuse cannot hold good in Mr. RYRIE's case. If the Hon. J. J. KESWICK found it possible to leave his mail for an hour in order to attend the meeting of Council the Hon. P. RYRIE could no doubt have done the same. The letter addressed to the Secretary of State by Mr. RYRIE and Mr. WHITEHEAD further states that "no in"timation of any intention to push the Bill "through its various stages at the meeting "was given." Mr. WHITEHEAD addressed a letter to the papers in opposition to the second reading, which, though it does not expressly say so, certainly conveys the impression that he understood the question was to be settled at the meeting in question. As a matter of fact it is usual to go into Committee on a Bill immediately after the second reading, and in the present case it was only the third reading, always looked upon as a matter of form, that was hurried through.

In the letter he addressed to the Press in opposition to the Bill Mr. WHITEHEAD said:—"It is one-sided and directed to exclude "from its operation all native craft, which "on short voyages to southern ports can "compete successfully against foreign-built "vessels." If there were anything in this point it would be rather an important one, but in the absence of direct representations from the Chamber of Commerce on the subject it may be assumed, we think, that the alleged competition is not serious. Mr. WHITEHEAD next asked whether any attention had been given to the food supply of the Colony arriving on Sunday. The Bill was amended in order to meet this point, and in the form in which it was finally passed it does so in a perfectly satisfactory manner. The next point taken is that it will interfere with time charters already in existence. At most this could only be a temporary objection, and in the absence of any definite complaint from parties whose interests are likely to be affected it does not appear to have much force even in the present. When the Bill was in Committee His Excellency said he had no objection to deferring the date on which it should come into operation if it were thought necessary; Mr. KESWICK, the only commercial member present, made no suggestion on the point; but the Governor of his own motion had the date altered from the 1st July to 1st August, possibly in order to meet Mr. WHITEHEAD's views to some extent. Mr. WHITEHEAD's contention was that the Bill should not take effect for six months from the date of its passing; the time actually fixed was, within a few days, three months. The last point taken by Mr. WHITEHEAD is stated as follows:—"Why should work in the "harbour be singled out and not that on "shore? 'Is it not straining at a gnat "and swallowing a camel?'" The answer is that those engaged in work in the harbour have asked for relief, while those engaged on shore have not. In the preliminary stages of the discussion, before the Bill had been drafted, a similar objection to that urged by Mr. WHITEHEAD had some weight with ourselves. We did not see how the matter could be dealt with otherwise than by a general Sunday observance law, which would be entirely unsuited to the Colony; but since what appears to be a satisfactory *via media* has been discovered the objection disappears.

Mr. RYRIE and Mr. WHITEHEAD quote some most absurd remarks made by Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX in reference to the stoppage of Government work on Sunday. Lord KNUTSFORD gave instructions that in all Government contracts a provision should be inserted that work under such contracts should not be carried out on Sundays except in very urgent cases and under special authority. Of these instructions Sir WILLIAM DES VŒUX did not approve, arguing that without any adequate compensation in good they would deprive labourers of a day's wages each week whose earnings are already scanty enough, and would enforce idleness on those who have no healthy means of recreation. His Excellency says that there is usually a perceptible increase of police cases on the occasion of Chinese holidays, though the people are then provided with some occupation by their quasi-religious observances. He anticipates, therefore, that there will be a marked increase of criminal offences if any considerable number of employers should follow the example set by the Government of enforcing the observance of a day which, in the case of the great majority of the population, has no sacred character. As to the alleged increase of crime on Chinese holidays, if cracker firing and petty misdemeanours of that kind are included the allegation may be correct, but as to serious crime we cannot think it would stand investigation. It is certainly surprising to find any English statesman taking exception to the principle of one day's rest in seven. No doubt it is inexpedient to enforce compliance with the principle on an unwilling community, but that the Government should set an example by stopping its own works on Sunday we think will be generally admitted. As to depriving the men of a day's pay, we are sure the wish of the community would be that the men should enjoy a day's rest without having to incur any pecuniary sacrifice, that they should, in short, receive a week's pay for six days' work. In nearly all the European establishments in the Colony the Chinese as well as the European employés enjoy a cessation of labour on Sunday, and the same principle should be extended to the coolies employed on Government works. Lord KNUTSFORD has given instructions to that effect, which have been formally issued by the Government, but similar instructions have been issued at intervals ever since the establishment of the Colony, and have always come to be looked upon within a very short time as a dead letter. The matter can only satisfactorily be regulated by Ordinance and we should be glad to see a measure introduced rendering Sunday work on Government undertakings illegal. This, by the force of example and its indirect operation on industries affected by Government contracts, would do something towards bringing about a wider observance of Sunday in the colony than at present exists.

The P. & O. Extra steamer *Teheran* left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 29th inst.

The steamer *Martha* was ashore at Woosung on the Inner Bar and the *Minister of Marine* on the Outer Bar on the Shanghai side on the 26th June.

H.M.S. *Archer* left Shanghai on the 26th June for Hankow, and the Portuguese gunboat *Dio* arrived on the same date from Macao and Hongkong.

The Superintendent informs us that the P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* left Singapore for this port yesterday at 8 a.m. with the outward English mails.

M. de Lanessan, the new Governor-General of Cochin-China, and suite arrived at Saigon on the 26th ult. by the M. M. steamer *Salazie*, having left Marseilles on the 31st May.

A telegram was received in Shanghai on the 24th June announcing the loss of the British barque *Perle* between Tientsin and Newchwang. The *Daily News* believes she was uninsured.

The British ship *Naupactus*, which arrived on the 23rd June from New York, grounded on the inner bar at Woosung at 1 a.m., and received rather severe injuries. It is stated that the cost of the repairs necessary to make her fit for service again is estimated at Tls. 50,000.

We hear from Nanking (says the *Daily News*) that the latest popular joke there is a placard in reference to the Viceroy's proclamation prohibiting the slaughter of animals while the drought lasts. The placard says: "We won't kill pigs, but we will cows"; the word for "cows" in Nankingese having the same sound as the Viceroy's surname "Liu."

Early on the morning of the 23rd June, says a Shanghai contemporary, while a steamer was near the chow-chow water, a rice junk was bound down to Woosung and the two came into collision. The junk sank, but fortunately no lives were lost. The noise the junk people made was so great that people living ashore and afloat in the vicinity were awakened from their slumbers.

The homeward-bound pennant of the *Iltis* was hauled down at Shanghai on the 26th June after she had received her new crew who came out in the *Bayern*. The men left the *Bayern* in cargo boats for their ship, and as they departed from the side of the German mail boat, her band played the German national anthem and she dipped her flag. Captain Ascher remains in command of the *Iltis*. In other respects the vessel has an entirely new crew.

Says the *Daily News*:—Another of the old China hands passed away on the 22nd June in the person of Mr. R. I. Lent, the accountant of the I. M. Customs at this port. The deceased, who was highly respected, joined the Customs in 1863. News reached Shanghai on the 23rd June of the death at Kobe of Mr. J. T. Ballard, who was well known in China. He had been in the Customs service, which he joined in 1875 and resigned last year. He had the respect of all who knew him, owing to his kind and gentle disposition.

The *Hyogo News* says that Mr. Miyagawa, Consul at Hongkong, reports that 452,331 tons of coal were imported there last year, an increase of 270,600 tons as compared with the figures for 1889. Of this amount 403,118 tons were from Japan. The demand for the coming year will probably be for about 370,000, as there was 50,000 tons in stock at the beginning of the year. The Consul warns the Japanese not to exceed that quantity or else a great reduction in prices must result. The *Asago-maru* of the Mitsu Bishi Co. carried 70,000 tons, the remaining 320,000 being taken from Japan by foreign ships.

The *Hu-pao* has the following:—The want of rain is badly felt in Sungkiang. The ground is covered with fine white grass resembling human hair. Some learned ones say that during the reign of Kia Tsing in the Ming dynasty the earth produced grass looking like white hair, and that the children sang a ditty with the words, "When the earth is covered with white hair the men and women, old and young, will go together." Soon after this phenomenon the Japanese invasion took place and caused much bloodshed and devastation. What the present sign indicates of course no one can foretell. There are appearances of white grass reported in Shanghai. No doubt the excessive dryness is the cause.

A Shanghai native paper says:—The Chinese Railway Company have extended their line to a place called See Ling, and have orders to extend it to Shan-hai-kwan. The route is to be surveyed and the work begun immediately. From Shan-hai-kwan it is proposed then to construct another section of the line up to Lanhai-kwan, or Moukden, and carry it through to Wonkwon, Kirin, and Siking. This has been sanctioned by the Throne in response to a memorial sent in by the Board of Admiralty, who have been ordered to push it on with all possible expedition, pierce mountains and fill in valleys if necessary. From this it is to be inferred that the old traditions about *fengshui* have not such a powerful hold on the country as heretofore.

The *Mercury* translates the following from a native paper:—In a Decree issued on the 18th of the present moon the Emperor states that from time immemorial it has been the Imperial prerogative to degrade or promote officials according to their merits, all over the Empire. The Emperor has also the right to forgive offenders, as, for instance, when a degraded official repents and donates a large sum of money to some charitable institution, that official, on the recommendation of some viceroy or governor, is frequently restored to his rank and honours. Such matters are often referred to the Board of Civil Office, by command of the Emperor. But they are not asked to interfere in the manner, though it has become customary with them to do so, nor are they expected to pass conclusive opinions about the fitness of promotion or degradation for an official, and his Majesty commands that in future this Board as well as all the other Boards, when reporting on memorials presented by high officials, will abstain from expressing their opinions, impeaching or appraising, unless by the request of the Emperor.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

The Superintendent informs us that the P. & O. steamer *Canton* left Bombay for this port on the 28th ult.

By request Mr. Miln has arranged to play "Richelieu" on the occasion of his benefit on Friday night instead of "Ingomar" and will again have the assistance of the amateurs.

At the annual meeting of the Club Hotel (Limited), Yokohama, held on the [illegible] June, a dividend of 8 per cent. was declared, absorbing $10,400, and $3,711 was devoted to writing off.

Lord Connemara arrived in Kobe on the 17th June and proceeded to Arima on the 19th. He purposes visiting Kyoto, Nara, Fujiyama, Nikko, and afterwards Tokyo, leaving for America on July 28th.

The Rev. H. E. Taverner, who has for some months past been acting as Colonial Chaplain, left for home yesterday by the C. P. steamer *Empress of India*. The services at the Cathedral will for the present be conducted by the Rev. C. D. Hamilton, Military Chaplain.

We (*Daily News*) have it on good authority that Mr. Holt is building six large new steamers for the blue-funnel China line, and that eleven of the old ones are going under the Dutch flag so as to compete with the Dutch mail to Java, and be able to carry military passengers and Government stores.

The *Daily News* writes:—There is likely to be a severe struggle for the possession of the Pootung Wharf and Godown Company, Ld., as it is now stated that Messrs. Butterfield & Swire are going to dispute its acquisition with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and there may be other proposals made at the forthcoming meeting.

Things appear to be looking more tranquil in Canton, but vigilance is not being by any means relaxed. Yesterday morning several foreigners were to be met with in the city and so far as can be learned they were not molested or interfered with in any way. A man who was found in possession of a number of offensive placards was arrested in Honam on Monday last.

Attention is directed to the addition to the advertisement of the Hongkong Marine auction. Originally it was intended to bring the vessel over to this side, but it has now been decided to keep her at her moorings and run launches to her every hour on Saturday (the view day) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on Monday and Tuesday every half hour from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. and every hour from 3 to 5 p.m.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. D. McCulloch, which occurred at his residence at the Peak yesterday afternoon. Mr. McCulloch had been unable to leave his room for some months past, but lately it was reported that he was improving and hoped to be about again in a week or two. Yesterday, however, he had a relapse and died shortly before six o'clock. Bright's disease was, we believe, the cause of death. Mr. McCulloch had been resident in the Colony for twenty years, and before that had been in Shanghai for three years, being connected with the firm of Turner & Co. during the whole of that long term. He was one of the largest dealers in shares in the Colony and for some years past had been chairman of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited.

The *Kokkai* remarks that while Count Okuma was in power as Minister of Foreign Affairs a scheme to open a Pacific Mail line to San Francisco in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, with a grant of $1,500,000 as a subsidy from the Government annually, was warmly advocated. The plan was laid before the Cabinet, when the Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares advanced $20 immediately. Hearing of this, Count Okuma purchased a great number of shares in another person's name, at $93 per share; but the Count's scheme of Treaty Revision caused a revolution in public opinion, and culminated in a change of Ministry. As a natural sequel to the affair, the Pacific mail scheme fell through, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha shares suddenly declined, and Count Okuma found himself in debt to the extent of some $400,000.—*Japan Gazette.*

Our Anjer correspondent writes:—On the forenoon of the 15th inst. dense smoke was observed ascending in the locality of Old Anjer. The fire, which originated in a house near the tea strand, was fanned by a smart northerly breeze and it soon became apparent that a serious conflagration was impending. The houses, principally constructed of planks and bamboo with atap roofs, ignited rapidly one after the other and soon became a seething mass, and before the fire could be subjugated no less than sixty houses had succumbed to the flames. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the inhabitants, a large portion of whom belonged to a class commonly known as bumboatmen, must have felt their loss most severely, having had but a dull season through the paucity of shipping in these straits. The house occupied by a Mr. Fasolt and that occupied by the Opsichter from the Waterstaat, and also some twenty Chinese and native dwellings were fortunately saved.

The *Japan Mail* says:—The idea of starting a big newspaper which shall serve as a *Times* for Japan is again on the *tapis*. It will be remembered that there was much talk of such a scheme some time ago, and that Viscount Aoki was supposed to be the originator. On the present occasion the names of the chief promoters are not mentioned, but the motive influencing them is described in the same terms as before, namely, a conviction that the chief obstacle in Japan's path towards obtaining international recognition is the ignorance of foreigners as to her true condition and as to the real character of her people. All the present journals of the capital are classed by the projectors of the new paper as political organs, which, while professing independence and impartiality, are in fact edited and published in the interests either of some party or of the Government. A first class journal, honestly independent and free from all political bias, would therefore supply a patent want. The capital of the new journal is said to be two hundred thousand *yen*, of which three-fifths have been put up by a nobleman, and one-fifth is promised by a commoner. The idea is to print the paper in English and to secure for it a life of six years, which is the period within which, according to the estimate of the promoters, Treaty Revision and its correlated problems are likely to be fully solved. Messrs. Toyama, Kato, Nishimura, and others are spoken of as editors.

The following are the orders of the day for Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council:—

1.—Financial minutes.

2.—Report of the Finance Committee No. 6-91.

3.—The Honourable T. H. Whitehead will ask the following questions:—

1.—What is the total estimated expenditure of the Government under the head of salaries for the year 1891 on the basis of the increased pay and allowances sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's despatches dated 3rd April last and 7th ultimo?

2.—Will the Honourable the Surveyor General lay upon the table a statement showing what has been done, and how much money has been spent up to date in connection with the reconstruction of the Praya Bridge over Bowrington Canal, and improvements on Recreation Ground at Happy Valley, for which the Council voted $2,000 in the estimates for Extraordinary Public Works for 1891?

3.—Will the Government lay upon the table a copy of their letter conveying the thanks of the Hongkong Government for the services rendered by the Chinese Admiral Fong and his officers in tracking and bringing to trial and condign punishment the *Namoa* pirates?

4.—The Honourable T. H. Whitehead will move the following resolutions:—

1.—That the existence of gambling houses in Chinese Kowloon and the toleration of gambling by the authorities there is, and has been for some time past, a very serious cause of annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of this Colony and tends to render inoperative recent legislation in Hongkong against gambling.

2.—That the Government be requested to move the Chinese authorities with a view to the entire suppression of public gambling and gambling houses at Chinese Kowloon.

5.—The Acting Colonial Secretary to move as follows:—

The Council having considered the following statement from the Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department concerning the planting and rearing of trees in the years 1892 and 1893 resolves that it is expedient that the liability for this work be incurred. (Here follows statement by Mr. Ford.)

6.—First reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Ordinance, 1890."

7.—Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to license the present Church of the Immaculate Conception for the celebration of marriages from the time of its opening."

8.—Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, 1890."

9.—Second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the law in respect of the sale of shares in companies registered under the Companies Ordin[illegible]

Owing to pressure on our space we are compelled to hold over a quantity of interesting news from the North in relation to the disturbances. Alarms are still frequent, but confidence is being gradually restored, owing to the precautions everywhere taken to suppress any riot.

The Hon. W. M. Deane, Captain-Superintendent of Police, left for home yesterday by the Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of India*. Mr. Deane goes home on medical certificate and we believe it is not his intention to return, should the Secretary of State allow him to take his pension, which under ordinary circumstances would not become due for about two years. The decision will partly depend on the report of the doctors in London, but seeing how short would be the time the hon. gentleman would have to put in after the expiration of his sick leave to complete his claim for pension it is probable the colony will see Mr. Deane no more. It loses in him an experienced, conscientious, and capable official, who has hardly been treated according to his deserts. To say that he was beloved by his men in the Police Force would perhaps be going beyond the mark—his reserved disposition was not altogether calculated to win affection—but his scrupulous fairness commanded the full respect and confidence of all who had to serve under him, whether in the Police Force or in other departments of which he has temporarily acted as the head, not excepting the Colonial Secretary's office, which he filled at a time of exceptional difficulty. Mr. Deane is reputed to possess a better knowledge of the Ordinances than any other man in the colony.

The subjoined items are taken from the *London and China Express* of the 29th ult:—

Dr. W. A. P. Martin, President of the Tung-wen Kwan at Peking, and Mrs. Martin are to leave the United States on their return to China in August.

The *Gazette* of 26th inst. notifies that the Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. G. S. [illegible] as Netherland Consul-General at Hongkong.

We are informed that Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bart., M.P., and Mr. J. A. Maitland have joined the Court of the (Chartered) British North Borneo Company.

The petitions from Singapore and Penang protesting against the Military Contribution have been presented to the House of Commons by Sir Thomas Sutherland.

The Chinese Minister in London will hold his first reception at the Legation, 49, Portland-place, towards the end of June. The precise date is not yet fixed, but will probably be on June 22.

The Chinese Minister in Germany has ordered a great quantity of steel rails and iron sleepers, as well as other railway plant, at Rhineland and Westphalia, at very good prices—at about [illegible]120—£6 per ton.

Captain Ernest Fournier, who was one of the signatories of the abortive Treaty of Tientsin, has just been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in the French navy. Admiral Fournier is on the point of leaving for Indo-China to take charge of the French naval forces there.

In the House of Commons on the 28th inst. Sir J. Gorst, answering Mr. M. Stewart, said the memorial presented to the Secretary of State for India by a deputation from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, with regard to the retail sale of opium and other drugs, was forwarded in August last to the Government of India. No reply had yet been received.

M. de Lanessan, the new French Governor-General of Indo-China, left Paris on the 27th inst., and will stop at Lyons, where a banquet will be given in his honour. His Excellency leaves by the present outward mail to assume the duties of his post. He will remain at Saigon over July 14, when, accompanied by General Reste and Admiral Fournier, he will visit Annam and Tonkin.

The liquidators of the Comptoir d'Escompte have addressed a circular to the shareholders, stating the definite situation of the process of their liquidation with the American mines of the Tamarack and of the dominion, which are similar to those already made in London in the case of the English mine. They announce that they will pay on June a sum of £16,000,00, or £100 per share, representing the sum actually available after the reimbursement of the debt due to the Bank of France.

The *Tamar*, troopship, Captain Hammet, arrived at Plymouth on the 22nd inst., bringing home the paid-off crew of the *Impérieuse*, flagship of the China station and the *Porpoise* and *Firebrand*—a total of [illegible] naval and 29 military details. The damage sustained by the *Tamar* in the collision in the Suez Canal was trifling, and will cost about £300 to repair. Two deaths occurred during the homeward trip. The *Tamar* disembarked 150 officers and men at Plymouth, and left in the evening for Portsmouth.

A Blue-book has been issued from the India Office on the moral and material progress of India during 1889-90. With regard to the opium revenue, the report says:—The opium sales of 1890 and 1891 show that prices continue to fall in China, and a further shrinkage of the Indian opium revenue must be expected. Nearly the whole of the opium revenue accrues on opium exported to China. The total number of chests of opium exported from India during the year was 85,166, of which 82 per cent. were consigned to China, [illegible] per cent. to the Straits Settlements, and 2 per cent. to other countries.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

LONDON, 27th June.

FRANCE AND THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

France has rejected the Brussels Anti-Slavery Convention.

[FROM SINGAPORE PAPERS.]

LONDON, 20th June.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE EMPIRE TRADE LEAGUE.

The Prime Minister in replying to a deputation of the Empire Trade League, said that he could not promise to abrogate treaties precluding preferential trading relations with Great Britain and the Colonies, but he hoped soon to be able to mitigate the evil.

LONDON, 22nd June.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHILI.

The Government troops at Coquimbo have revolted and eight hundred of them are now marching to Caldera in order to join the insurgents.

SUPREME COURT.

30th June.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. E. J. ACKROYD, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

TANG YEUNG MAU v. TANG TUNG SHANG.

This was an action for the purpose of calling in probate which was issued in common form on the will of Tang Lok, deceased father of the defendant, and compelling the will to be proved.

Mr. Francis, with him Mr. Phillippo, instructed by Mr. Holmes, for the plaintiff; Mr. Leach, with him Mr. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, for the defendant.

Mr. Francis said Tung Yung Mau, a minor, was suing by his guardian and next friend, his mother, against Tang Tung Shang. The plaintiff claimed that the will was a forgery and that Tang Lok died intestate. The will was dated 28th September, 1886, and Tang Lok died in June, 1887. The writ in this suit was issued on the 25th May, 1889, and the petition was filed on the 13th July, 1889, the defence on the 8th August and the reply on the 26th November, 1889. One of the issues raised by the pleadings was whether Tang Yung Mau had or had not a sufficient interest in Tang Lok's estate to justify him in accordance with the law demanding the executor to prove the will in solemn form. Under the provisions of the Probate Ordinances here an order was made that the proceedings should be carried on in accordance with the practice in England, there being no regular practice in this Court. In accordance with the practice in England an order was made on the 22nd June in pursuance of which the plaintiff filed a separate petition with a view to the trial of the issue, whether the plaintiff had or had not sufficient interest in the will to authorise him to [illegible] of Tang Shau Shang, third son of Tang Lok. The plaintiff was a son of Tang Shan Shang by adoption according to the customs prevailing among the Chinese in the colony, and by Chinese laws and customs he was entitled in the case of intestacy to a share of the property with the natural born children of the intestate. The plaintiff therefore prayed to have it declared that he had sufficient interest in the estate to entitle him to call upon the defendant to prove the will. The defendant admitted that the plaintiff was the legal son of Tang Shau Shang, but denied that Tang Shau Shang was the legal son of Tang Lok. The defendant admitted that Tang Shau Shang was an adopted son of Tang Lok but denied that he was adopted in accordance with Chinese law and custom prevailing in the colony, alleging that Tang Shau Shang was a stranger in blood to Tang Lok and was in fact purchased by him. It was admitted that by Chinese law and custom adopted sons, if legally adopted, shared in the event of intestacy with natural born sons, so that if Tang Shau Shang were properly adopted plaintiff would have an interest in the estate. The case for the plaintiff was that Tang Shau Shang was the third and natural born son of Tang Lok by his first wife. That was the issue with reference to which evidence would be called. If the plaintiff failed to prove that Tang Shau Shang was a natural born son of Tang Lok, he would be entitled to fall back on the admission of the defendant that he was an adopted son. The first question was—How far could the Court recognise adoption and next whether the adoption in this case was regular. Evidence in the first place would be called solely for the purpose of proving that Tang Shau Shang was the natural born son of Tang Lok, and he presumed his friend would call evidence to prove that the adoption was irregular. At present the case could not well be carried further than that. The question as to whether the Court would recognise adoption was a pure question of law, and he presumed whatever decision his lordship gave the question would be re-argued before the full Court. He therefore proposed only at present to deal with the question of fact.

Ho Awong said—I am a widow. My husband was Tang Alok. I was the second wife. I took the place of legitimate wife after the death of his first wife. I have no children of my own. I lived with Tang Lok for about five or six years. When I married him he had two sons alive. The younger son, Tang Shau Shang, was married. His wife's name was Tang Yang Shee. She had one son, the plaintiff in this case. Both lived in Tang Lok's house till his death. I lived there also. The defendant lived in Canton. I never heard that plaintiff's father was an adopted son.

Cross-examined—I am twenty-six years of age. I married Tang Lok about ten years ago. I have heard that Tang Lok had a third wife who had gone home to her parents. I have never heard how plaintiff's father came into the family. I never heard that he was purchased. I have an adopted son. I purchased him because I had affection for him. It was also Tang Lok's desire that the boy should be adopted. We wanted him for ancestral worship. The house we lived in was Tang Lok's. Tang Lok settled some property on me and my adopted son. Tang Lok owned a house in Canton, where defendant lived. I was in Hongkong when Tang Lok died. I took part in the funeral ceremonies. My son acted as one of the mourners. He washed the body and carried the tablet. The eldest son being dead there was no single chief mourner. The funeral was carried out with a great deal of ceremony.

Tang Kam, widow, said—My father was Tang Ng, elder brother of Tang Lok. I and my father and mother used to live in the same house with Tang Lok at Wan-chai. I lived there for ten years. His wife's name was Chan Yuk Ning. They had three sons. The third son was plaintiff's father. He was called Kau Chung. The reason was that before he was born his mother suffered great pain, and we went to a fortune teller, who said that as soon as the child was born it must be weighed and then it would live. This was done and he was found to weigh nine catties. I saw this boy grow up in Tang Lok's house. I have seen him there many times since I have been married. Kau Chung was the natural born child of the first wife. He was not an adopted son. There was another wife named Wong who died twenty or thirty years ago. She left no son or adopted son.

Cross-examined—I have no doubt of Kau Chung being the son of Tang Lok's first wife. Kau Chung's right name was Tang Shan Shang.

Man Shi, widow of Peung Pat, said—My husband was a stonecutter. We came to Hongkong about fifty years ago. I knew Tang Lok well. My husband did business with him. I visited the house often. I knew his first wife. She had two sons, Tang Tung Shang and Kau Chung. I remember Kau Chung when he was about a month old. I remember him as he grew up and was present at his marriage. He was the legitimate son of Tang Lok's first wife. He was not an adopted son. He died about seven years ago.

Cross-examined—I was not present at the birth of Kau Chung. I was present when the feast was given a month after the birth.

Ho Ki said—I am 73 years of age and came to Hongkong when I was 26. I and Tang Lok looked upon each other as brothers. I lived for some times in Tang Lok's house. Tang Lok at that time had two sons. His eldest son had died. Of the two left Kau Chung was the younger. They were both Tang Lok's real sons by his first wife. Their mother told me so. Tang Lok's secondary wives had no children. I knew Kau Chung from the time he was born. I never heard it suggested by any one that Kau Chung was only an adopted son.

Cross-examined—I knew Tang Lok ever since the time I first came to the colony. Tang Lok told me on one occasion at what house Kau Chung was born.

The case was adjourned till this morning.

POLICE COURT.

30th June.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE.

GAMBLING CASES.

Muk Tsung and eight others were charged with gambling in a common gaming house at No. 8, Nullah Lane.

Mr. Dennys appeared for the defence.

P.S. Mitchell said—At 5.30 p.m. on June 29 I entered 8, Nullah Lane. On the first floor there was a stampede from the front room. On entering the room I found the table capsized, with the dominoes and cash and money in Court on the floor, and also a $5 note. As I was going up the stair I heard defendants rushing out of the front room. They were stopped at the top of the stairs.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dennys—P.C. 82 went with me. He was in front of me, and P.C. 187 and I went into the front floor and then heard the rush. There was gambling on the ground floor—po-tsz—and the money was scattered on the floor. The eighth and ninth defendants are prostitutes.

P.C. Hansen corroborated.

Mr. Dennys submitted there was no case.

The first seven defendants were found guilty and were fined $10 or one month's imprisonment each; the eighth and ninth were discharged.

KIDNAPPING A CHILD.

Lai Un was charged on remand with feloniously by force taking away a child, Tsang Tam-kau, a boy of the age of two years, from Tsang Lum Ki, in British Kowloon.

Chung U declared—I am a gardener. I live next to complainant. About a fortnight ago at [illegible] a.m., I heard cries and I got up and went out. I saw some men, and one of them knocked me down.

Wai Muk declared—I am a farmer. On June 17 the defendant brought the child in Court to my village. I detained him and came to Victoria and inquired about a reward.

The defendant was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The witness Wai Muk was presented with $2.

PETTY THEFTS.

Kan Kai, for stealing a jacket, value $1, and Wong T[illegible], for the theft of a blanket, value 50 cents, were respectively sentenced to fourteen and seven days' imprisonment.

OPIUM CASES.

Wong T[illegible] was convicted of being in possession of one tael of prepared opium without a permit. He admitted having been fined before.

Sentenced to a fine of $10 or one month's imprisonment.

Wong Fuk was convicted of a similar offence, and admitted that he had been previously convicted twice.

Sentenced to a fine of $15 or one month's imprisonment.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO AT THE THEATRE ROY

Whatever else Hongkong playgoers may have to complain of they cannot at present grumble at the want of variety in the entertainments provided for them. Within the space of a week we have had Shakespeare, comedy, historical drama, and comic opera. Judging by the houses that those various forms of the drama have been played to the lighter class is more attractive to the majority of the playgoers. On Monday evening last Willard's Opera Company opened for a season at the Theatre Royal. Mr. Willard is no novice as a caterer for the public of Hongkong, and his productions can usually be relied on to be worth seeing. Of the present company, exclusive of the manager himself, only one, Miss Vera Patey, remains of the company that visited us three years ago. With the exception of Mr. Walshe, who was here with the Mascotte Company, the company are therefore all new comers. The management elected to let them make their bow in Hongkong in "Boccaccio." There was a good—taking into consideration the heat and other circumstances what may be called a very good—house, to witness the first production; and the general verdict appears to be one of approval. We don't expect to have a first-rate London opera company out here, but Mr. Willard has gathered together a company of artistes the majority of whom, so far as can be judged from Monday's show, are well up to their work. Taken as a whole, Monday night's performance may be fairly pronounced a successful one. There was only one fault to find, and that was a somewhat unusual one. As a rule if there are any signs of dragging it is in the earlier parts of the play. On Monday this was reversed. If the whole of the three acts had gone as briskly as the first one, we should not have hesitated to pronounce the production an unqualified success. While by no means disparaging the general playing in the last two acts, it must be admitted that they did not run with the "go" of the first one, although it would be difficult to point out with whom the fault lay. It was perhaps the result of a laudable, if mistaken, desire on the part of the management to give as much as possible for the money, and in consequence matters were rather spun out, so that it was after midnight when the curtain fell. Taken as a whole, however, the company are certainly to be congratulated on their first appearance. No small amount of labour had been expended on the drilling of the forces at command, and the play worked with a wonderful smoothness and uniformity. The dressing and staging generally had been dealt with in no niggardly manner, while the scenery, although the opera does not lend itself particularly to splendid scenic effects, was in thorough keeping with the piece and reflected credit on Mr. Smythe, the artist responsible for this branch of the work. Praise is also due to Mr. Zeplin, who worked extremely hard, but with gratifying results, as conductor. Mr. Zeplin has had to dispense with the assistance of an orchestra, but gets along very well with the aid of a grand piano. The instrument, we may mention, is supplied by Moutrie, Robinson & Co.

Miss Alice St. John, the *prima donna* of the company, essayed the title *role*. *Boccaccio* is not a part in which a leading vocalist has the best chance that could be desired to score in, and it is hardly therefore the best part in which to judge of the voice of a new singer. However, so far as one may judge from the sample given by Miss St. John on Monday evening she should become a favourite. Her voice is a clear and pure one, that even the Theatre Royal cannot mar, thoroughly trained and cultivated, and so handled, if the term may be allowed, as to show its qualities to the best advantage. There was only one fault to be found with Miss St. John's singing on Monday; there was occasionally a trace of hardness. If the lady will throw a little more feeling into her singing it will considerably enhance the effect. As an actress Miss St. John has plenty of life and a good stage appearance, a graceful figure and pleasing manner, and never allows herself for a moment to pass any work on the audience that is not the best she can give them. Her first appearance created an impression decidedly favourable towards her. Miss Vera Patey was well suited as *Isabella*. Miss Patey is occasionally prone to exaggerate a little, but with this slight fault removed her performance was worthy of high commendation. In addition to her other qualities Miss Patey, as is well-known here, is an extremely clever and graceful dancer and her dance in the second act speedily "caught on." As a natural result she was compelled to repeat it. In Miss Cissie Denver, Mr. Williard has a second soprano of considerable ability. She has not, of course, the experience, nor the training of Miss St. John, but she possesses a voice of considerable compass and a sympathetic one withal, and she received very hearty marks of approval from her audience on Saturday night. Miss Denver has, however, a considerable amount to learn in what may be termed stage deportment. At present she appears to satisfy herself with singing tunefully and sweetly; she forgets that the eye also has to be pleased to make a satisfactory whole. We are not of course alluding to her personal appearance; on Monday evening Miss Denver looked a charming *Fiametta*. We are alluding to certain attitudes into which she occasionally allows herself to fall unconsciously, and which at times come very near being ungraceful. Miss Bessie Royal is to be heartily congratulated on her *Peronella*. Her make-up, her manner of speaking her lines, and her acting were alike excellent. Miss Royal has undoubtedly considerable ability as an interpreter of character parts of the low comedy kind and her performance on Monday materially aided in making the piece a success.

Mr. Walshe was very favourably received when he visited Hongkong some years ago, and judging from his appearance on Monday night there is no reason why that favour should be withdrawn. Mr. Walshe has a voice of plentiful volume and one which he never appears to strain in the least. On Monday evening he introduced "In Old Madrid" in the piece and received very vigorous applause for his able rendering of it. Unfortunately Mr. Walshe has the failing that appears to be inseparable from possessors of tenor voices, he can't act. Why a man who possesses a tenor voice and who can vocalise faultlessly should almost as a matter of course appear unable to even so much as dispose of his arms and legs with anything like ease no one has yet solved. Mr. Walshe appears to be content to follow the tradition without enquiring why it should be so. As a singer we have nothing but praise to give him, as an actor he is—well, what tenors mostly are. As *Pietro*, Mr. Saxby was fairly satisfactory. From what little singing he had to do, he appears to have a pleasing voice of quality above the average, he is by no means backward as an actor, and he knows how and where to introduce a catchword with effect without working it to death. Mr. F. Wentworth's *Lotteringhi* was worthy of praise. He has considerable powers of humour and he knows how to display them to advantage. His song in the second act was well given but he might with advantage have thrown a little more life into it. Mr. Harry Hall is a low comedian of considerable ability, inventiveness, and originality. His *Lambertuccio* was a clever impersonation, full of genuine humour from start to finish. His acting in the second act went far to make amends for the slight tendency to drag before noticed. Mr. Vernard as the chapman and the numerous smaller characters were satisfactorily filled. Mr. Willard has made a special feature of his chorus this time and has brought with him six lady choristers who are a decided acquisition to his forces. They all appear to know how to use their voices to advantage. In the concerted pieces, particularly in the finales, the unison of voices was worthy of special remark.

To-night (Wednesday) the Company will play "Maritana."

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Salazie*, from Marseilles 31st May, with the London mail of the 29th idem, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The appended telegrams are taken from Ceylon and Indian papers:—

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

LONDON, 16th June.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Summers, member for Huddersfield, asked the Secretary of State for War what action it was intended to take against officers for breaking the head-quarters regulations as shown by the evidence in the baccarat libel case. In replying to the question Mr. Stanhope said that Sir Wm. Gordon-Cumming was the chief offender in failing to submit his case to the colonel of his regiment; that General Williams was on the retired list, and therefore not amenable to the regulations; that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had authorised him (Mr. Stanhope) to say that he saw the error of judgment he [illegible]

...t requiring Sir Wm. Gordon-Cumming ...ediately refer his case to his colonel ... ieutenant Lovett had written to his co... ...essing regret for his failure to inform ...what had occurred. It was not proposed ...anhope said, to take any further action ...atter.

THE MARRIAGE OF SIR WM. GORDON-CUMMING.

LONDON, 11th ...

Sir William Gordon-Cumming was married ...terday to Miss Garner, an American lady ... refused the offer of Sir William to break ... engagement between them.

LONDON, 14th ...

Sir William Gordon-Cumming and Lady Cumming arrived at Forres, Sir Wm's Scotch seat, yesterday. They received a ...ar ovation from the burgesses, headed by the Provost, who presented a most cordial ...ss of welcome, in which all mention of the ...ent trial was ignored.

THE BARING LIQUIDATION.

LONDON, 12th ...

A statement issued by the Bank of England to the guarantors relative to the liquidation of the Barings Brothers, says that after allowing a large depreciation in the value of the ...ties held, there remains a balance in ... assume million and a half. It is not intended, ...ver, to reduce the guarantors' liability.

END OF THE LONDON STRIKE.

LONDON, 13th ...

The strike of the London omnibus ...yés is over, the men having accepted the ...warof... fered by the companies. It has been ...ed that twelve hours shall constitute a ...work ... and the men are to be granted a weekly ...day without pay.

THE CONGRESS OF HYGIENE.

LONDON, 12th ...

Mr. Godley, the Permanent Under-Secretary for India, and Sir Albert Sassoon joined the International Congress on Hy... and Demography.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL ABANDONED.

LONDON, 16th ...

The Indian Councils Bill has been ...oned.

MORE CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, June.

The cricket match Middlesex ... Lancashire has been won by Middlesex ... hundred and thirty-two runs.

The match between Cambridge ...ersity and Surrey resulted in the defeat of ... by twenty runs.

LONDON, June.

The cricket match between Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire has resulted in the ...at of Yorkshire by an innings and twenty...

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June.

The death is announced of General Archibald Little, G.C.B.

THE DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, June.

A railway accident of a most dis... nature has occurred in Switzerland. The ... over the river Birs near Basle collapsed ... the weight of an excursion train which conveying passengers to a village festival engine and several carriages fell into the ...r, and some fifty excursionists were ... whilst over a hundred were injured.

VOLCANIC ACTIVITY IN ...

NAPLES, June.

The flow of lava from Mount ...ius continues, and the current is now ... in the direction of the Observatory at ...ntain.

ROME, June.

Another violent shock of earthquake has occurred at the town of Fregnage ... Verona. Great alarm prevails amongst the ...itants, as many houses are in a tottering c...n.

THE CZAREWITCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, June.

The Czarewitch's visit to Siberia been brought to a close and his Imperial Highness has started in a steamer up the ... Amoor.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE ...RICA.

PARIS, June.

The report that the French ...dition in Africa under M. Crampel has ... massacred and eaten by savages in the Ma... country proves to be unfounded.

THE PORTUGUESE IN A...

LISBON, June.

The Governor of Mozambique ...enies the reported revolt of the chief ... and states that only some of Gouvia's nati... mutinous.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT ...

WASHINGTON, ...th June.

The American wheat harvest ... season is expected to be the largest ever ...

MRS. GRIMWOOD.

LONDON, ...th June.

Her Royal Highness the ... of Wales is starting a fund to be ... amongst the wives of officers and soldiers ... of Mrs. Grimwood in recognition of ... every during the recent Manipur disaster.

THE PRESS IN ...

LONDON, 14th June.

Lord Cross, speaking after ... given by the press last evening, said ... freedom of the press was carried to gr... in India, but it was better, he thought ... native discontent should find a safety ... than smoulder.

THE BOMBAY HIGH ...

The appointment of Mr. ..., barrister, to be a Judge of the High ... of Bombay is officially announced.

THE MANIPUR TRIALS—... SENTENCED TO DEATH.

ALL..., 15th June.

Tekendrajit has been ... guilty by the military court at Man... waging war against the Queen-Empress, abetting the murder of officers at ... and has been sentenced to death.

The trial of the Rege... re-opened on Monday.

A false impression is ... that the Tongul General was reprieved ... order that he may give evidence at the t... the Regent of Manipur. This is ab... incorrect. The Government of India ... their decision in his case until the ... aining the official report of the trial ...

C..., 15th June.

The Court at Manipur ... ced Senapati to be hanged. This ... is subject to confirmation by the Govt of India.

REWARDS TO MAJOR'S MEN.

A notification in the ... of India states that the Governor Ge... Council recognises the conspicuous ... devotion displayed by the native officers and followers of the detachment of ... has and 12th Burma Regiment, ... Lieutenant Grant, which advanced towards ... on March 28th to attempt the relief of ... captives and captured Thobal on ... holding it against large forces of t... The rewards given for these services ... llowing:—

To be admitted to the ... Class of the Order of British India ... title of Bahadur Subadar Shaikh ... 12th Burma infantry, and Jemadar Jagarkoti, 43rd Gurkhas.

To be granted the ... of the Order of Merit: Hospital A... Govinda Swami Pillai and to all the ... missioned officers and soldiers.

A step of rank will ... granted to all native officers and ... missioned officers who are eligible and ... promotion pay and a donation of six mo... and allowances will be granted to all ... ending followers.

A GALLANT ...

...AS, 13th June.

Lieutenant Lyle, of ... Field Battery, Royal Artillery, statio... has been highly recommended to ... Royal Humane Society for any award it ... pleased to grant him, for gallantly saving ... from drowning on the 12th April ... was out shooting duck on the tank ... and had shot several duck. A ... tered the water, swam out to secure ... was returning, when, becoming exha... sank, but rising to the surface he mana... within twenty-five yards of the shor... he sank again. Lieutenant Lyle, who ... ing thick shooting boots, plunged ... hough he coolie seized his arms, he ... swim with him ashore, thus saving his ...

THE RIOTS IN ...

...ON, 12th June.

In the House of Co... last night the Under-Secretary for Fo... replying to a question on the subje... anti-European riots in China, said ... nment had only been informed of the ... a Wesleyan missionary and a Custom... Wusueh. The Consul, he said, had ... asked for naval assistance.

THE EGYPTIAN EXILES ... FURTHER DISCUSSION ... LIAMENT.

...N, 16th June.

Replying to a ques... House of Lords yesterday, the Prem... was true that Abdul Helmi, one of ... tian exiles, had died in Ceylon. The ... Government, he said, objected to any of ... being allowed to return to Egypt ... promised to enquire whether it was feasible to remove them to a drier climate than that of Ceylon.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON THE MANIPUR AFFAIR.

LONDON, 17th June.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir William Harcourt moved for the production of papers relating to Manipur. In speaking to the motion, Sir William disclaimed any feeling of hostility either to the Indian or the Imperial Governments, but he desired a statement of the views of the Government especially in regard to the arrest of the Senapathy which, he said, affected the relations of the Government with the Indian Native Princes. Sir John Gorst acquiesced in a motion for the production of papers, but said that the time for a full expression of opinion by the Government had not arrived. The approval of the Secretary of State for India for the expedition to Manipur, he said, was not asked, because it was regarded as of little importance. "There was nothing unusual in making an arrest at a Durbar, as this had frequently been done; but, owing to the massacre of the Chief Commissioner and others, the affair would remain an obscure page of history. Sir John concluded by saying that criticisms thereon were both unjust and futile. Sir Richard Temple said that a Durbar was not the kind of place at which an arrest was admissible, but otherwise he approved the policy of the Government. Mr. James Maclean thought the arrest of the Senapathy was uncalled for. Sir R. Lethbridge defended the action of the Government. Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, said that when everything was known the Government would express an opinion on the whole case; in the meantime, while not defending the conduct of all concerned, they were not prepared to apportion blame. The Government, he added, possessed full confidence in the policy of the Viceroy.

DEATH OF COLONEL O'GORMAN MAHON.

The death is announced of Colonel O'Gorman Mahon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 30TH JUNE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/2¼
Bank Bills, on demand 3/2¼
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/2½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/3¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/3¼
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 3/3¼
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.07
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.15
ON GERMANY.—
On demand 3.27
after sight ....—
ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 78¼
Credits, 60 days' sight 80
ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 222¼
Bank, on demand 222¾
ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 222¼
Bank, on demand 222¾
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 71½
Private, 30 days' sight 72¼
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate..........6.10

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai.	$125	173
Do. New Issue......	$125	171
Do. Old Cum New.		196 p. ct. pm. sales
China, Japan, &c...	£1.5	$17, sales
Do., Founders......	£1	£160, buyers
New Oriental	£10	£12
Brown & Co., H. G..	$50	$51, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	$10	$10, nom.
China Borneo	$55	$15, sellers
China Sugar	$100	$183, buyers
Chinese Loan '81 C.	$500	par. buyers
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	Tls. 277½
Cruickshank & Co....	$50	$40, nom.
Dairy Farm Co.	$10	$8
Fenwick & Co., Geo..	$25	$15½, sales
Gordon & Co., A. G...	$25	$10, sellers
Green Island Cement	$50	$19
H. Brick & Cement.	$21.50	$15, nom.
H. & C. Bakery	$50	$75, nom.
Hongkong & C. Gas.	£10	$120
Hongkong Electric...	$8	$5
H. H. L. Tramways..	$100	$70, sellers
Hongkong Ice........	$25	$88, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	$50	$83, buyers
H. Steam Laundry...	$50	nom.
Hongkong Rope...	$50	$120, sellers
H. & W. Dock........	$125	$101 p. ct. pm. sales
Hotels—		
Austin Arms	$50	$12, nom.
Hongkong Hotel......	$50	$65, nom.
Peak Hotel........	$50	$6, sales
Shameen	$15	$10, nom.
Insurances—		
Canton	$50	$115, sellers
China Fire	$20	$82
China Traders'	$25	$62, buyers
Hongkong Fire	$50	$305, buyers
North-China	£50	Tls. 260
Singapore	$20	$8, buyers
Straits Fire	$20	$15
Straits Marine......	$20	$15
Union	$25	$96
Yangtsze	$100	$96, buyers
Labuk Planting	$50	$30, sellers
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investm't.	$50	$85, sellers
Kowloon Land Inv.	$30	$17, nom.
Peak Building......	$13	nom.
Humphreys Estate.	$100	$200, nom.
West Point Buildg.	$40	$25, nom.
Luzon Sugar	$100	$97
Mining—		
Balmoral Gold	$10	$5, sellers
Charbonnages......	$131.58	$300, buyers
Imuris	$6.81	$9½
Jelebu	$5	$3.75, buyers
Punjom	$10	$3.75, sellers
Raub	17s. 9d.	60 cts. buyers
Selama	$5	$2, sellers
Do.	$2	$1, sellers
Steamship Coys.—		
China & Manila...	$50	$80, nom.
Douglas S. S. Co....	$50	$45, sellers
H., Canton, & M...	$20	$31, buyers
Indo-China S. N....	£10	27½ p.ct. dis. buyers
Steam Launch	$30	$30, nom.
Watson & Co., A. S..	$10	$19½, buyers

E. & S. COXON,
Share Brokers.

OPIUM.

	Per Picul.	Allowance.
This year's New Malwa	$490	4½ to 5 catties.
Last year's New Malwa	$500	1 to 2½ "
Old (2 years) Malwa...	$510	1 to 3 "
Old (3 years) Malwa...	$520	1½ to 3½ "
Older Malwa	$530	1 to 3 "
Oldest Malwa	$540	1 to 4 "
Patna (New)..........	$496½ to $500	per chest.
Benares (New)	$485	" "
Benares (Old)	$449½	" "

THE WEATHER.

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER, JUNE 30TH
Barometer 9 A.M....29.83 Therm. 9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 80
Barometer 1 P.M....29.80 Therm. 1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 82
Barometer 4 P.M....29.78 Therm. 4 P.M. (Wet bulb) 81
Thermom. 9 A.M....84 Therm. Maximum 88
Thermom. 1 P.M....83 Therm. Minimum (over
Thermom. 4 P.M....88 night) 82

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
29TH JUNE, AT 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours
Wladivostock ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	30.00	—	—	sw	2	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.81	81	87	sw	8	c	—
Foochow	29.74	90	73	s	3	c	—
Amoy	29.85	86	79	s	3	c	—
Anping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	29.82	84	—	E	3	c	—
Hongkong........	29.75	83	81	E	5	c	—
Victoria Peak....	—	—	—	SE	5	—	—
Canton	29.83	93	61	sw	1	c	—
Macao	29.73	89	77	SE	1	b	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiphong	29.94	84	85	SE	2	c	—
Bolinao	29.77	83	66	SE	2	b	—
Manila	29.74	90	61	SSE	3	c	—
Cape S. James...	—	—	—	sw	2	or	—
30TH JUNE, AT 10 A.M.							
Wladivostock ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foochow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	29.90	83	79	s	2	b	—
Anping	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	29.84	82	—	E	2	op	—
Hongkong........	29.80	84	81	E	3	c	0.03
Victoria Peak....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	29.84	84	73	E	1	c	—
Macao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiphong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolinao	29.83	86	72	E	2	b	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape S. James ..	—	—	—	sw	6	or	—

At 4.20 p.m. on the 29th the following notice was issued:—"Rough weather may be expected in the China Sea to the east of Annam." Barometer falling. Gradients moderate for E winds. Weather warm, cloudy and unsettled. (Issued at 11 a.m.)

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.80	29.78
Temperature	83	84	84
Humidity	81	81	81
Direction of wind ...	E.	E.	E.
Force........	5	3	3
Weather	c.	c	c.
Rain	—	0.03	—

Highest open air temperature on the 29th 84
Lowest open air temperature on the 29th 77
It is blowing hard at sea near southern Annam.

1—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahr. at sea level.
2—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity air saturated with moisture being 100.
4—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6—STATE OF THE WEATHER: b. blue sky; c. detached clouds; d. drizzling rain; f. fog; g. gloomy; h. hail; l. lightning; o. overcast; p. passing showers; q. squally; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; v. visibility; w. dew (wet).

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, June 30th, 1891.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
KOWLOON DOCKS.—Pollux, Tartar, Clara.
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Yiksang*, from Manila 27th June, had calms and light N.E. wind and smooth sea and fine clear weather.

The British steamer *Formosa*, from Tamsui 23rd June, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 29th, had fresh S.W. monsoon and sea and overcast weather from Tamsui to Amoy; moderate to light S.S.W. wind and cloudy weather with smooth sea to Swatow; moderate S.E. wind and fine weather with a S.E. swell. In Tamsui str. *Cass*. In Amoy strs. *Falkenburg*, *Taiwan*, *Bantam*, *Diamond*, and *Cito*. In Swatow strs. *Hoihow*, *Namyong*, *Chowfa*, and *Smith*.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

June— ARRIVALS.
21, Ping Ching, Chinese cruiser, from a cruise.
21, Yehsin, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
21, Pakling, British str., from Nagasaki.
22, Yungching, Chinese str., from Swatow.
22, Yamato, Jap. corv., from Nagasaki.
22, Parthia, British str., from Kanagawa.
22, Monkseaton, British str., from New York.
23, Naupactus, British ship, from New York.
23, Ningpo, German str., from Hongkong.
23, Saikio Maru, Japan str., from Yokohama.
23, Meifoo, Chinese str., from Taku Bar.
23, Glengyle, British str., from London.
24, Fung-shun, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
24, Fushun, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
24, Hae-an, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
24, Haeting, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
24, Wuchang, British str., from Tientsin.
24, Minister of Marine, Brit. sh., from N. York.
24, Benjamin Sewall, Amr. sh., from N. York.
24, Volturno, Italian sloop, from Nagasaki.
25, Loongwha, British sch., from Amoy.
25, Iltis, German g-bt., from Hankow.
25, Archer, British cruiser, from Hongkong.
25, Feima, British str., from Tientsin.
25, Kungpai, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
26, Caledonien, French str., from Kobe.
26, Diu, Portuguese g-bt., from Hongkong.
26, Pechili, British str., from Foochow.
26, Kwongsang, British str., from Tientsin.
26, Tungchow, British str., from Tientsin.
26, Hsin-yu, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
26, Whampoa, British str., from Swatow.
26, Toonan, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
26, Hideyoshi Maru, Jap. str., from K'nodz.
June— DEPARTURES.
22, Natal, French str., for Kobe.
23, Alwine Seyd, German str., for Nagasaki.
23, Parthia, British str., for Hongkong.
23, Poo-chi, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
23, Yehsin, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
23, Newchwang, British str., for Tientsin.
23, Canton, British str., for Swatow.
23, Yuensang, British str., for Chefoo.
23, Zanzibar, British str., for Moji.
23, Haechang, Chinese str., for Wenchow.
24, Lienshing, British str., for Tientsin.
24, Hao-shin, Chinese str., for Foochow.
24, Kweiyang, British str., for Amoy.
24, Tsinan, British str., for Melbourne.
25, Chihaya Maru, Jap. bk., for Kuchinotzu.
25, Fungshun, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
25, Redpole, British g-bt., for Wenchow.
26, Saikio Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
26, Yung-ching, Chinese str., for Amoy.
26, Hao-an, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
26, Haeting, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
26, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Newchwang.
26, Wuchang, British str., for Chefoo.
26, Hever, German str., for Kobe.

NEWS FOR THE FRENCH MAIL.

HONGKONG.

Events during the week have been few and far between. The weather, as is only to be expected, is extremely warm, but on the whole fine. The *Hangchow*, which arrived here on the 25th inst., brought with her seven shipwrecked sailors which she had picked up; they belong to the German steamer *Marianne* which had been wrecked on the Paracels. The Sanitary Board met on the 25th June; the report of the Government Analyst on the Tytam water was read and discussed; the President of the Board congratulated Messrs. Humphreys and Francis on having been returned to the Board by the electors. The half-yearly meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association was held on the 26th June. Mr. Miln's Company have given several performances at the Theatre Royal, and on the 29th inst. Willard's Opera Company opened for a season. The "Military Mummers" have also given two performances. News from Canton reports that matters appear to be quietening down there. The erection of a light on Waglan Island is to be commenced at once. Mr. D. McCulloch, an old and well-known resident, died on the 30th June.

The British cruisers *Plover*, Captain Lewis K. Bell, and *Caroline*, Captain Clutterbuck, arrived here on the 29th June from Singapore.

There were 1,863 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 19 were Europeans.

It is rumoured that the Northamptonshire Regiment may return to Hongkong, replacing the A. & S. Highlanders.

Sunday being Coronation Day, the fifty-third anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the event was celebrated yesterday, and at noon a royal salute was fired by the British and foreign men-of-war in port.

The Douglas steamer *Amoy*, Captain Goddard, completed her four hundredth voyage on on the 27th ult., on which date she returned from Swatow.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospital:—

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited $50
Mr. B. P. Karonjia, Canton 5

It is notified in the *Gazette* that His Excellency the Acting Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of the Queen, to Ordinances 9, 10, 11, and 12 of 1891, being respectively an Ordinance to give validity to Ordinances 18 and 9 of 1884, the Forts Protection Ordinance, 1891, the Latrines Ordinance, 1891, and an Ordinance to amend the Public Health Ordinance, 1887.

A rather cool request was made by a Chinaman to the Judge in the Summary Court on the 28th June. The man was defendant in a suit but claims to have a cross-action against the plaintiff and an adjournment for a week was granted him on the last occasion to give him time to make his claim. On the 26th June he appeared and informed the Court that he had not yet made up his claim and asked his lordship to be good enough to appoint him a Government clerk to assist him.

A telegram in the Madras papers, dated Allahabad, 7th June, says:—"The War Office have, for some time past, had under consideration the question of raising a regiment in India to be stationed at Hongkong. The strength proposed is 1,013 of all ranks, with officers selected from the Indian Staff Corps. The Government of India has sent home all necessary information regarding recruiting terms, enlistment pay, allowances and the like. The regiment will probably be composed of Punjab Mahomedans, and orders may be expected shortly regarding its formation."

Captain Arthur, of the steamer *Hangchow*, who arrived from Kobe on the 25th June, brought with him seven of the crew of the steamer *Marianne*, of Flensburg, which was wrecked on the Paracels on the 11th inst. The men were picked up by Capt. Arthur off Tupeh Point, having been in an open boat for eight days. They stated that the captain and fifteen men still remained on board the wreck, being unable to leave in consequence of having no boats. The *Flensburg* was on a voyage from Hamburg and Odessa to Vladivostock and was going to coal at this port. She was between 700 and 800 tons register.

We hear that the erection of a light on Waglan Island is to be commenced at once. On the 28th June the Hon. S. B..., Surveyor-General, Captain Hastings, R.N., Acting Harbour-Master, and Captain Bo... of the Chinese Customs Service, accompanied by a party including several ladies, went to settle on the site. The Commodore was to have formed one of the party but was prevented from going. The light will be on the highest point of the island, the sounds, the lantern being 230 feet above the sea. It will be a fixed light of the first order visible from a distance of twenty-four miles.

The half-yearly meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association was held at the Association's Rooms, ...ge Chambers, on the 26th June. The President (Capt Ashton) occupied the chair. The accounts showed a balance in hand of $243. The President, in the course of an address, alluded in the first place to the satisfactory position of the Association financially. He congratulated the Association also on its general position and the work done since its formation in improving the condition of British Mercantile Marine Officers. He could only regret that more officers had not joined the Association. If they were to continue the work it was necessary that they should be as strong as possible. It was only by unity that they could hope to obtain what they desired and what they thought was not at all unreasonable. He congratulated the Association on the successful manner in which they had carried through the first question they had taken up, the Sunday Labour question. One of the advantages of belonging to the Association was that they were not merely confined to this Association, but that through the efforts of their energetic Secretary, Mr. Chesney Duncan, they were in communication with the London and Liverpool Associations. He might also mention that several of the employers of labour in this Colony were in the habit of writing to the Association when in want of an officer. That surely of itself was one reason why officers should join the Association. He must again remind them of the help given them by Governor des Voeux in reference to the Sunday Labour question, and he was pleased to tell them that the address which they had prepared for Governor des Voeux was now ready to be forwarded to him. He would like to pay a tribute to Mr. Chesney Duncan. Mr. Duncan had, without any remuneration, worked extremely hard for the Association, and was greatly due to him that they were in such a good position as they were to-day.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA.

A Madrid telegram to the *Comercio*, dated the ...th June, states that an increase of the capital of the Banco Espanol-Filipino is under consideration.

The *Comercio* of the 24th June says:—The Judge of First Instance, Senor Don Camilo Enrique Lobit, on the hearing of the famous case between Jurado & Co. and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has fully admitted the Bank's appeal on both counts from the judgment of Senor Garcia de Castro, who placed an embargo on the Bank's funds to the extent of nearly $1,000,000. The embargo is consequently suspended, pending the decision of the Real Audiencia, and the guards placed over the Bank's premises have been removed. The Bank has re-opened its doors and recommenced business, which had been interrupted since the evening of the 27th May, on which date the embargo commenced. On this result we congratulate the Bank, which has been the object of much sympathy in this place and the commercial public, which has suffered severely from the situation in which the Bank was placed.

☞ *For other mail news see Supplement.*

BANKS.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

F. DE BOVIS,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891. [11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $9,296,677.07
RESERVE FUND $6,806,596.31
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS $9,296,677.07

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
J. S. MOSES, Esq.—Chairman.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	Hon. J. J. Keswick.
C. E. Davies, Esq.	Alex. McConachie, Esq.
C. J. Holliday, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—F. DE BOVIS, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1891. [10

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£2,000,000.
PAID UP ....£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office..........40, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
West End Office, 25, COCKSPUR STREET.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1887. [12

PRIVATE BOARD & RESIDENCE.

MRS. FALCONER has vacancies for Gentlemen Resident Boarders at Kowloon.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1890. [161

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

IMURIS MINES, LIMITED.

THE CALL of £1 per Share on the NEW ISSUE must be paid to the Undersigned by a Bank Demand Draft on London in their favour not later than the 5th JULY, 1891, after which date interest at the rate of 10 % (ten per cent.) per annum will be charged on Unpaid Calls.

Provisional Share Certificates are now ready.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [1523

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager and the Completion of the Bank's Permanent Offices, the PAYMENT of the SECOND CALL of $2 per Share has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, 31st JULY, 1891.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. DOWNES.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1891. [1488

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD INSTALMENT of £1 5/- per Share on NEW ISSUE SHARES is PAYABLE on 30th June at the Offices of the Bank, 11 Queen's Road, at Exchange 3/2¾, say $7.76.699 per Share.

DE WESTLEY LAYTON,
Secretary.
1588

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE of One Share in this Company, numbered 1,365, standing in the Register in the name of Messrs. DUNN, MELBYE & Co., having been lost, notice is hereby given that a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said One Share will be issued fourteen days hence, and that the Original Certificate, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1589

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES HOUILLERES DE TOURANE.

IN accordance with Art. 8 of the "Status," the Court of Directors have decided that the THIRD and the LAST CALL of $31.25 each on the Shares of the SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES HOUILLERES DE TOURANE will be Payable at the Agencies of the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE or the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at the following dates:—

Third Call of $31.25 on the 15th AUGUST, 1891.
Last Call of $31.25 on the 15th APRIL, 1892.

Shareholders wishing to pay the Last Call before the 15th APRIL, 1892, will be allowed interest at the rate of 5 % per annum.

Fully paid Scrips will be issued to "Bearer" or in their names at the option of Shareholders.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents. [1394

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

INCORPORATED 1891.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of this INSTITUTION is convened, in accordance with the Companies Ordinances of 1865 to 1890, to be held on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of JULY, 1891, at the ROOMS, No. 16, PRAYA CENTRAL, at 8.30 P.M.

The further business to be put before the Meeting will be the Committee's Report on the Progress of the Institution to date.

Though the business is confined to Members solely the presence of all Engineers interested will be cordially welcomed by the Committee.

W. H. WALKER,
Secretary.
16 Praya,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [1547

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 11th JULY, at NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1891, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 23th June to 11th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [1548

THE MARINBURK FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, That an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MARINBURK FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the SHOWROOM of the COMPANY at Connaught House, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of JULY, 1891, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering the financial position of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
J. MARINBURK,
Manager.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1563

"PINEOTAS."

THE IMPROVED NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

FRAGRANT SMELLING AND NON-POISONOUS.
PINEOTAS DISINFECTING POWDER,
In large 1s. and 1s. 6d. Tin Canisters.
PINEOTAS DISINFECTING FLUID.
In large 1s. Bots., for use in the bath, washing infected linen, &c.
PINEOTAS DISINFECTING OIL,
In large 1s. Bots. A concentrated disinfectant, very powerful, strongly recommended.
TO BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS, DRUG STORES, DRYSALTERS, &c.
HAMILTON & Co., LD.,
533 WANDSWORTH, LONDON, S.W.

KIRIN BEER.

"I find the Beer to be a healthy, pure, and refreshing beverage, which can be most heartily recommended. The chemical analysis being most satisfactory, one is fully entitled to wish it the widest circulation."

E. BAELZ, M.D., Prof. Imp. University,
Member Central Board of Health.

"I have much pleasure in testifying to the quality and purity of the Beer. I can well recommend it as a Beer admirably suited for this climate."

ED. WHEELER, M.D., Surg. Ken Hospital,
Member Central Board of Health.

"Having made a thorough trial and examination of the Beer it affords me much pleasure to state that I find it exceedingly palatable, wholesome, and perfectly free from adulteration."

STUART ELDRIDGE, M.D., Surg. Ken Hospital, Member Central Board of Health.

"I have no hesitation in reporting it to be an excellent Beer, and eminently well suited for the climate. I prefer it to any imported Beer."

HENRY T. COX, Staff Surg. R.N.,
Naval Hospital, Yokohama.

Similar high testimonials have been received from Dr. GRAVATT, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama; Dr. HALL, Dr. KLEFFEL, German Naval Hospital, Yokohama; Dr. TRIPLER, and other well-known Foreign and Japanese members of the Medical Profession.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1891. [9—149

INSURANCES

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong 16th July, 1887. [83

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
HEAD OFFICE.—Hongkong.
CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....$ 400,000
RESERVE FUND 749,500
CLAIMS PAID..........848,000
BONUSES PAID 461,000

RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF PREMIA.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1891. [910

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [213

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [840

THE NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $100,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1889. [18

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14

THE MANDON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG
CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

SAN HUT, Esq.	YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY Esq	Q. HOI CHUNE Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE.
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [69

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for the Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [17

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day COMMENCED BUSINESS as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at HONGKONG and CANTON under the Style of SHEWAN & Co.

Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will Sign the Firm name.

ROBT. SHEWAN.
Hongkong, 9th June, 1891. [1416

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have This Day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANAGERS of the above COMPANY.

SHEWAN & CO.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1433

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have This Day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANAGERS of the above COMPANY.

SHEWAN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1439

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co., LD., under their Letters of Credit issued on Account of the Russian Government.

SHEWAN & CO.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1891. [1574

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself as BILL and BULLION BROKER.

LOUIS MENDEL.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [1549

NOTICE.

I SHALL CONTINUE to Carry on BUSINESS at AMOY and FORMOSA, as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

FRANCIS CASS.
Amoy, 10th June, 1891. [1443

NOTICE.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS for the above Line of Steamers in HONGKONG and CHINA.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [1391

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the PARTNERS of the FIRM of RUSSELL AND COMPANY have executed an ASSIGNMENT in NEW YORK of all their Estate, Property and Effects wheresoever situated for the benefit of their Creditors, and have appointed HENRY HANNAH, of New York, Assignee and Trustee of the said Estate, Property and Effects.

And notice is also given, That the said HENRY HANNAH has appointed the undersigned as his Agent in Hongkong and Canton for the purposes of the Liquidation of the said Estate, and all Creditors of Hongkong and Canton of the said firm are hereby requested to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned.

And all persons being indebted to the said firm or holding any goods or property of the said firm in Hongkong or Canton are hereby notified not to make payment or part with the same except to the undersigned.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1891.

W. SANSOM TAYLOR,
No. 7, Praya Central,
Victoria, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1891. [1431

"ST. GEORGE'S."

A SOUND BREAKFAST CLARET
at
$2.50 a doz.
$0.25 allowance for 1 doz. Empty Bottles returned.

G. GIRAULT
(Late Guien Freres),
No. 8, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [1371

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 30th June at 8 a.m. and may be expected here on the 5th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenlogan* left Singapore on the evening of the 25th June and is due on the 1st July.

The D. D. R. steamer *Niobe* left Singapore on the 26th inst and is due here on the 2nd July.

The P. & O. Extra steamer *Bombay* left Singapore at 0.30 p.m. on the 28th June and is due on the 4th July.

The P. & O. Extra steamer *Thibet* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 29th June and is due on the 5th inst.

The China Shippers' Mutual steamer *Kintuck* passed the Canal on the 10th inst.

The P. & O. steamer *Caton* left Bombay on the 28th June.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

PEAK DELIVERY closes at Post Office at 11.30 a.m. and 3 p.m., or in Letter Boxes in the Cars by 12 and 3.30 o'clock Trams. Letter Boxes at Peak will be cleared at 12.30 and 4 p.m.

The Postal Guide for 1891, revised to date will be found in the *Chronicle and Directory* p. XXVI. This is the only authorised complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Devawongse*, to-day, the 1st inst., at 10.00 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *A. Apcar*, to-day, the 1st inst., at 10.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Don Juan*, to-day, the 1st inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Yiksang*, to-day, the 1st inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Hangchow*, to-day, the 1st inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow.—Per *Fokien*, to-morrow, the 2nd inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Amoy and Tamsui.—Per *Formosa*, to-morrow, the 2nd inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Esmeralda*, to-morrow, the 2nd inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Nizam*, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bormida*, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *City of Peking*, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 0.30 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Iphigenia*, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona*, on Friday, the 10th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

MAIL FOR THE NORTH.

The Mail for the North will close as follows:—

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—Per S.S. *Salazie*, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July.

For Shanghai.—
Registry ceases at 1.45 P.M. Mail closes at 2.00 P.M. Late Letters received from 2.10 to 2.30 P.M. *with 10 cents Late Fee.*

For Japan.—
Registry ceases at 2.15 P.M. Mail closes at 2.30 P.M.

Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the moveable box on board the Packet.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coin, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

HOTELS.

NOW OPEN.

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

A SELECT FAMILY and RESIDENTIAL HOTEL situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenades and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent.

The Hotel is replete with every accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate Bathroom and every convenience.

Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates.

For terms apply to the SECRETARY at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [1084

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSBORNE begs to announce that this convenient HALF-WAY HOUSE on SHAUKIWAN ROAD is now Open.

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View, and is situated in a cool and breezy spot.

There is a convenient landing jetty opposite the Hotel for launches.

The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always in Stock. MEALS can be served at any hour. Prompt attendance.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1891. [1209

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [33

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER

Has just added to his COLLECTION of VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photos of NATIVE TYPES, copies of which are obtainable in his Studio or at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Quality and of Excellent and High Finish. PERMANENT ENLARGEMENTS of PHOTOS. and VIEWS and reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or Opal.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS are taken in any state of the weather, and all Permanent Processes, are executed on Moderate Terms.

STUDIO—ICE HOUSE LANE. [81

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ARRATOON APCAR, Brit. str., J. G. Spence—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
EDENDALE, Brit. str., Humphreys—Order.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Brit. str., Marshall—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
LYEEMOON, Ger. str., Heuermann—Siemssen & Co.
MCLAURIN, Amr. ship, Oakes—Order.
P. N. BLANCHARD, Amr. ship, N. W. Blanchard—Captain.
SWATOW, Ger. str., O. Bigge—Melchers & Co.
VELOCITY, Brit. bk., R. Martin—Chinese.

TO LET

TO BE LET.

DRY GODOWNS, East and West.
ROSE VILLAS West, Bonham and Robinson Roads, Furnished, with Tennis-Lawn.
"BISNEE VILLA," Pokfoolum.
Apply to
SHARP & Co.,
Telegraph House.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [46

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMS on the Upper Floor of the Ice Company's Premises in Ice-House Lane, and 3 LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor.
Apply to the Manager at the Depot, or to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1094

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
OFFICES & CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [45

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

OFFICES above Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Premises.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1890. [63

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET,

Knutsford Terrace.

KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 Rooms, including Bath-Rooms. Tennis Courts. Good view and healthy situation. Rent and Taxes, $32 a month.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [780

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of No. 18, Praya Central, splendidly suited for Shipping Offices having a commanding view over the entire Harbour.
Apply to the Manager,
CARMICHAEL & Co., LIMITED,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1891. [697

THE PEAK BUILDING Co., LIMITED.

TO LET.

SEVEN Five-Roomed HOUSES Nos. 2 to 8, Stewart Terrace, near Peak Church. Gas laid on.
Apply to the
SECRETARY,
at Office, 58, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1891. [59

TO BE LET,

Possession from 1st July Next.

THE PREMISES now in our occupation, known as "Connaught House," in Queen's Road Central.
For further particulars, apply to
THE MARINBURK FURNITURE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [1387

TO LET.

NO. 4, WEST TERRACE.
Entry 1st March.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. [357

TO BE LET.

AN exceedingly comfortable and cool Six-Roomed HOUSE.
Apply to
The Secretary,
Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [1805

TO LET,

Possession 1st April, 1891.

WESTBOURNE VILLA, North.
Cheap Rental.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891. [575

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 25, Caine Road, the whole by flats, or single rooms.
Also
STORE, No. 2, Pedder Street. Suitable for Offices.
Apply to
A. HAHN,
No. 2, Pedder St.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [1218

TO BE LET.

HOUSES at Mountain View, near Plunkett's Gap, Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 Large Dwelling Rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island, are cool, comfortable, and healthy.
Apply to
JOHN A. JUPP,
Secretary,
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Ld.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1891. [1538

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES No. 9, Praya Central, lately occupied by Messrs. Russell & Co. The whole by flats, or single rooms, suitable for Offices and Dwelling.
Apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1891. [1504

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 10, Praya East, hitherto occupied by the German Consulate, consisting of 4 Rooms. Rent $25 per month.
The SECOND FLOOR of No. 11, Praya East, consisting of 5 Rooms, &c., 2 Bathrooms, with Servants' Quarters.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [1544

TO LET,

Immediate Possession.

THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES
CRAIGELLACHIE, Bonham Road.
STOWFORD, Bonham Road.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1891. [1532

TO LET,

Immediate Possession.

WESTBOURNE VILLA, North, Low rental. Newly painted and repaired.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1564

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

FOUR ROOMS on the FIRST FLOOR of Queen's Road Central, No. 10, suitable for Offices, hitherto occupied by the Mitsui Bussan Kaishla.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1565

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICE over our Store, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Pustau & Co.
KELLY & WALSH, Ld.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1566

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

DESIRABLE OFFICE on FIRST or SECOND FLOOR, and GODOWNS, No. 13, Praya Central.
Apply to
STOLTERFOHT & HIRST.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1891. [1276

TO LET.

ROOMS in Pedder's Street lately occupied by Dr. Jordan, suitable for Bed-rooms or Offices.
Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & CO.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1590

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.
R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with Gas laid on, to be Let, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [1190

COOMBE ROYAL.
MAGAZINE GAP.

OPEN to the S.W. Monsoon, and below the Fog Level. Good Tennis Lawns. Commodious 5-roomed HOUSES.
Apply to
EWENS & REECE.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1891. [1512

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

BEST STEAM COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the Sale of the WAN-AN (FORMOSA) STEAM COAL are prepared to supply the same in any quantities to suit buyers, at very reasonable rates.
Special quotations to large consumers.
For particulars apply to
TUCK YUE & Co.,
No. 32, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1891. [1414

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE, Qts. $20 & Pts. $21.
Dubos Freres & de Gernon & Co.'s
BORDEAUX CLARETS,
AND
WHITE WINES.
CHAU. LEOVILLE, at $23 per Case of 1 doz.
CHAU. MARGAUX, at $28 " 1 "
BAXTER'S "BARLEY BREE,"
(Celebrated 7 years' Old WHISKY,
at $8.25 per Case of 1 doz.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1888. [26

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."
—HEIDSIECK & Co.—

MONOPOLE Red Seal (medium dry).
Do. "sec" Red Foil } (dry).
Do. Gold Foil }
Dry Do. do. (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Sole Agents for
Heidsieck & Co., Reims,
For Hongkong, China, and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1516

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S
CHAMPAGNE, 1880 White Seal.
$22............ per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$23............ per case of 2 dozen pints.
PAUL DUBOIS & Co.'s
CLARET, Grand Vin Leoville.
$25............ per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CLARET, Chateau Larose.
$13............ per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$14............ per case of 2 dozen pints.
PONTET CANET.
$9.50......... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT.
$5 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
JOHN WALKER & SONS'
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKEY.
$8 .... per case of 1 dozen bottles.
Also,
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s
WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [25

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

2 CYLINDRICAL TUBULAR BOILERS, 150, indicated H.P. each, and tested to 150 lbs. to the square inch; they are 16 feet long by 6 feet in diameter, double Furnaces, and 116—2½ in. Tubes, weight about 8 Tons each; they have been built at H. M's Naval Yard, Hongkong. 2 Cornish Boilers, 16 feet long by 5 feet 10 inches in diameter, fitted with 4 Galoway Tubes each, and are about 60 indicated H.P. each. 1—12 H.P. Cornish Boiler and Horizontal Driving Engine. 5—4 H.P. Horizontal Driving Engines. 1 Large, extra heavy, loose bed Lathe, 18inch centre, weight about 9 Tons. 1 Lathe, 10½in. centre; 1 Slotting Machine, 10in. stroke. 1 Shaping Machine 12in. stroke. 1 Double Shaping Machine, 10in. stroke, 8ft. bed. 1 Powerful Steam Pump. 1 Vertical Boiler and Horizontal Engine, 6 indicated H.P. 1 Diagonal and 2 Horizontal Steam Winches, cylinders 7in. in dia. by 12in. stroke. 9 Boxes Taps and Dies, various sizes. 6 Steam Donkey Pumps; 4 ship's Deck Force Pumps; 2 Small Fire Engines, mounted on carriages. 22 Sets Weston Patent Blocks and Chains complete to lift from 1 to 6 Tons, 5 Punching Bears, 9 single and double purchase crab Winches to lift from 3 to 9 Tons, 10 Hydraulic Jacks to lift from 6 to 20 Tons. 1 Large Hand Power Driving Wheel, with shafting and pulleys. 1 Hand Power Rice Shelling Machine. 3 Hand Power Steel Flour Mills. 2,000 feet 2½in. Water Pipe; and the complete plant of Powerful Laundry Machinery that formerly belonged to the Hongkong Steam Laundry Co.
For any further particulars apply to the Machinery Godown, No. 3 Cross Lane, Wanchai, near No. 2 Police Station.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1890. [1527

NOTICE.

ORDERS for CARRARA MARBLE TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS can be given and Designs and Price can be seen at
D. MUSSO & CO.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1891. [1361

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS has maintained its WORLD-WIDE reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE CURE ever discovered for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.
Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne
Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element, Phosphorus, the very Core and Centre of the Brain Itself, and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.
Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the Highest Medical Authorities.
Sold in bottles at 4/6, by all Chemists throughout the world.
Manufactured only at Dr. Lalor's
PHOSPHODYNE
Laboratory, Hampstead, London, N.W.
Sole Wholesale Agents—
DAKIN BROTHERS OF CHINA, LIMITED.
Sold by E. Niedhardt, Medical Hall, Hongkong
[1664

VESSELS ADVISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG &.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON, &c., via Suez Canal	Benlarig	Brit.	Boutillier	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 5th inst.
LONDON, &c., via Suez Canal	Peshawur	Brit.	Wheler	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 9th inst. at Noon.
LONDON via Suez Canal	Glengyle	Brit.	Gasson	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 8th inst.
LONDON via Suez Canal	Glenavon	Brit.	Jacobs	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 18th inst.
LONDON	Pakling	Brit.	Long	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	On or about 2nd inst.
BREMEN & PORTS OF CALL	Bayern	Ger.	Morgell	Melchers & Co.	On 5th inst., at 11 A.M.
MARSEILLES via Saigon, &c.	Oxus	Fren.	Chabond	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, via S'hai., &c.	Parthia	Brit.	Panton	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via Y'hama, &c.	Oceanic	Amer.		O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 18th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via Y'hama, &c.	City of Peking	Amr.		P. M. S. S. Co.	On 7th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via N'saki, &c.	H. Wedel Jarlsberg	Nor.	Hongo	Melchers & Co.	On or about 17th inst.
NEW YORK	Canara	Brit.		Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Calburga	Brit.	Douglas	Shewan & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Minnie G. Whitney	Brit.	Smith	Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	P. N. Blanchard	Amer.	Blanchard	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Isaac Reed	Amer.	Waldo	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORT DARWIN, &c.	Hangchow	Brit.	Arthur	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, N'saki, & Kobe	Verona	Brit.	Seymour	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst., daylight.
Y'HAMA, KOBE, & NAGASAKI	Nestor	Brit.	Thompson	Butterfield & Swire	On 7th inst.
SANDAKAN & KUDAT	Memnon	Brit.	Dorff	Butterfield & Swire	On 3rd inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, HAVRE, &c.	Iphigenia	Ger.	Magleby	Siemssen & Co.	On 8th inst., at 10 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	A. Apcar	Brit.	Spence	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
STRAITS & BOMBAY	Nizam	Brit.	Langborne	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Bormida	Ital.	Gavazzo	Carlowitz & Co.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & Y'HAMA	Salazie	Fren.	Paul	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via Amoy	Agamemnon	Brit.	William	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th inst.
SHANGHAI, via Swatow	Canton	Brit.	Sellar	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Kaiser-i-Hind	Brit.	Atkinson	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW	Fokien	Brit.	Davis	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
AMOY and TAMSUI	Formosa	Brit.	Hall	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MANILA via Amoy	Yiksang	Brit.	Galsworthy	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA via Amoy	Don Juan	Span.	Beltran	Brandao & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA via Amoy	Esmeralda	Brit.	Tayler	Shewan & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 1st July, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1891. [1538

FOR MANILA via AMOY.

THE Steamship
"YIKSANG,"
Captain Galsworthy, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M.
This steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1579

FOR MANILA via AMOY.

THE Spanish Steamer
"DON JUAN,"
Captain R. Beltran will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 1st July, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1570

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship
"HANGCHOW,"
J. C. Arthur, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 1st July, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1492

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"FOKIEN,"
Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 2nd July, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1577

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd July, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1578

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA via AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Captain G. Tayler, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd July, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
Temporary General Managers.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1582

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship
"PAKLING,"
G. W. Long, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 2nd July.
For Freight apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents
Hongkong, 15th June, 1891. [1463

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

(Taking through cargo for Sulu, Menado, Gorontalo and Ternate.)

THE Company's Steamship
"MEMNON,"
Captain Dorff, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 3rd July, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1585

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(Florio & Rubattino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY,

having connexion with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine, and South American Ports up to Callao. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship
"BORMIDA,"
C. Gavazzo, Master, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 4th July, 1891, at Noon.
At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria Dock.
For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1891. [6

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

Calling at COLOMBO if sufficient inducement offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"NIZAM,"
Captain G. L. Langborne, R.N.R., will leave for the above places at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th July.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. [1573

STEAM TO SHANGHAI

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KAISAR-I-HIND,"
Capt. G. W. Atkinson, will leave for the above Place about 24 hours after her arrival with the outward Mail.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI via AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for Ningpo, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hankow, and Ports on the Yangtze.)

THE Company's Steamship
"AGAMEMNON,"
Captain William will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 5th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1583

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"BENLARIG,"
Captain Le Boutillier, will be despatched as above on or about the 5th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [1524

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND NAGASAKI.

THE Steamer
"NESTOR,"
Captain Thompson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1584

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Lisbon, Oporto, London, Liverpool, and Bremen.)

THE Steamship
"IPHIGENIA,"
Captain Magleby, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1581

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"GLENGYLE,"
Captain Gasson, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th July.
This Steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1891. [1506

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA via NAGASAKI and KOBE.

(Passing through the Inland Sea.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"VERONA,"
Capt. F. H. Seymour, will leave for the above Places on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at Daylight.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Norwegian Steamship
"HERMAN WEDEL JARLSBERG,"
Captain Honge, will leave for the above ports on or about FRIDAY, the 17th July, instead of as previously notified.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1586

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"GLENAVON,"
Captain Jacobs, will be despatched as above on or about the 18th July.
This steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. [1526

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
Also,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

The Company's Steamers will call at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

ON SUNDAY, the 5th day of July, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain T. Mergell, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at Genoa.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 4th July. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board, they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1891. [17

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Barque
"MINNIE G. WHITNEY,"
Smith, Master, shortly expected here, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [1339

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN, AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
Also,
LONDON, HAVRE, AND BORDEAUX.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1891, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "OXUS," Commandant Chabond, with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal Places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 30th June. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1891. [2

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA and SAN FRANCISCO.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong.
City of Peking ....Tuesday July 7
City of Rio de Janeiro...Thursday July 30
China ....Saturday Aug. 22

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, July 7th, at One P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First Class.
To San Francisco Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O. } $225.00
To Liverpool and London $325.00
To Paris and Bremen $345.00
To Havre and Hamburg $335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—
4 months $337.50
12 " $393.75
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.
Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havre, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.
J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1891. [3

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
Also,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for Batavia, Persian Gulf Ports, Marseilles, Trieste, Hamburg, New York, and Boston.

Specie only landed at Plymouth.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "PESHAWUR," Captain W. A. Wheler, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON via Bombay and Suez Canal, on THURSDAY, the 9th July, at Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M. on the day before sailing.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo. Tea will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo according to arrangement.
For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong.
The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.
E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Ship
"CANARA,"
shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1891. [1294

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; via THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and ATLANTIC and OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.
Oceanic ....Saturday......July 18
Gaelic ....Tuesday...August 11
Belgic ....Thursday......Sept. 8

THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, July 18th, at One P.M., Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First Class.
To San Francisco Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., } $225.00
To Liverpool and London $325.00
To Paris and Bremen $345.00
To Havre and Hamburg $335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.
Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.
Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, or Canadian Pacific Railways.
Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates:—
4 months $337.50
12 " $393.75
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco.
Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice-versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*
All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day previous to sailing.
Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.
J. S. VAN BUREN, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1891. [14

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship
"P. N. BLANCHARD,"
Captain N. W. Blanchard, will load here for the above port and have quick despatch.
For freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [1385

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. British Bark
"CALBURGA,"
Douglas, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & CO.,
Hongkong, 28th May, 1891. [1316

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"ISAAC REED,"
F. D. Waldo, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1469

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "AFGHAN."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st July will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 1st July, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1891. [1481

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S.S. CO.'S S.S. "AJAX," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 3rd July, for shipment per steamer "AGAMEMNON."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891. [1499

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"AJAX"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 29th inst.
Goods undelivered after the 6th July will be subject to Rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 7th July.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1891 [1499

裕 生 恰
YEE SANG & Co.
COAL MERCHANTS,
have always on hand
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.
Address:—Care of Messrs. Kwong Sang & Co.
No. 68 PRAYA. [80

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
STEAMER CARGOES discharged on favourable terms.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. [1517

LEUCHS' TRADE LISTS OF ALL COUNTRIES in 36 Volumes.
NOW READY.
The New Editions of ENGLAND, COUNTIES, Vol. 17. SCOTLAND, IRELAND, WALES, and European Possessions, Vol 27a. AMERICA, North, South, Central and West Indies, Vol. 30.
IN THE PRESS.
COLONIAL DIRECTORY of Africa, Asia, and Australasia, containing the Colonies of all Nations, and the Independent Empires and States, Vol. 29.
RUSSIA and POLAND, Vol. 24. ITALY, Vol. 26, and other volumes.
C. LEUCHS & Co.,
33, Little Britain, London, E.C.
Established 1794.
(Write for Price List.)
GOOD AGENTS WANTED. [1569

INTIMATIONS.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
B. WHITE & BROS.
Sole Agents for China,
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1888. [1472

NOTICE.

C N WAI TSUN, the Father of the undersigned, having on the 26th day of Ma 1890, deposited a sum of $5,000 for one year the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking poration, subsequently died leaving us so property under a Will which was duly prov the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and bate granted thereunder. After his death found that the Annual Deposit Receipt the $5,000 was Missing, and the Loss of was reported to the Bank, and adv in the Chinese Newspapers. On the 17th the Bank Chief Manager and the Compre, Mr. Lo Hok Peng, have been kind and ous enough to order the amount to geth Interest to be refunded to us upon the ity of Mr. Ng Shui Sang; and in recog of such kindness and courtesy, their comm integrity and uprightness, we cause this ce to be published. So whoever come possess the Bank Receipt for the $5,00 ment deem it cannot make any claim to the Bank to claim the money.
CHAN KING CHEE,
CHAN FONG HIN,
CHAN CHAN EE,
of Tung Shing Shop,
Kowloon.
24th , 1891. [1532

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An A Chinese Dictionary, published at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong.
For comprehensiveness and practical service this stands unrivalled. All the new words the Chinese have of late years been compel coin to express the numerous objects chinery, photography, telegraphy, and in generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso.* Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Cold Punti pronunciations are given the according carefully marked on the best principle attained. The typography displays success of an attempt to make the Chinese English type correspond in the size of body effecting a vast economy of space, a clearness not previously attained dispensing with those vast margins and vacuous which have hitherto characterised publications.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work the following are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Despite all the grammars and other study works as yet published, the student difficult language absolutely requires to display the various applications equivalents of different words which have one meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as other Dictionary hitherto published.
For purposes the arrangement of the work complete, that a reference to its pages to commu effectively with natives who understand but Chinese. In this respect the work be found indispensable to all Europeans in China, and to the natives themselves subjects fully with whom very few are perfectly acquainted. To parties in England and interested in China but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages
4 Volumes IMPERIAL QUARTO, Price, $20.
A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.
LONDON:
TRUBNER & Co., 60, Paternoster Row.
HONGKONG:
"Daily Press" Office, Wyndham St.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Ardgay, British str., 1,081, R. Cass, June 18, Jardine, M. & Co.
Arratoon Apcar, British str., 1,392, Spence, June 25, Sassoon, Sons & Co., for Calcutta
Avochie, British str., 1055, T. Bowin, June 29, Melchers & Co.
Bormida, Ital. str., 1,499, Gavazzo, June 25, Carlowitz & Co., for Bombay
Canton, British str., 1,110, T. Sellar, June 27, Jardine, M. & Co.
Chusan, German str., 623, W. Wendt, June 28, C. M. S. N. Co.
City of Peking, Amer. str., 3,129, Searle, June 27, P. M. S. S. Co., for San Francisco
Clara, German str., 657, H. Iplund, June 27, A. R. Marty
Delta, French str., 717, Abbal, June 24, Messageries Maritimes, for Haiphong
Devawongse, British str., 1057, P. H. Loff, June 22, Yuen Fat, for Bangkok
Don Juan, Spanish str., 654, Beltran, June 29, Brandao & Co., for Manila
Edendale, British str., 684, Humphrey, June 25, Order
Esmeralda, British str., 966, Taylor, June 30, Shewan & Co., for Manila
Fatshan, British str., 495, H. C. & M. Steam-boat Co.
Fokien, British str., 509, Davis, June 28, Douglas Lapraik & Co.
Formosa, British str., 675, P. Hall, June 30, Douglas Lapraik & Co., for Tamsui
Fushun, Chinese str., 600, A. Cread, June 30, C. M. S. N. Co.
General Werder, German str., 3,020, Eichel, June 30, Melchers & Co., for Yokohama
Haiphong, French str., 845, Bousquet, June 30, Messageries Maritimes, for Haiphong
Hangchow, British str., 999, Arthur, June 24, Butterfield & Swire
Hankow, British str., 2,235, Lloyd, Butterfield & Swire, for Canton
Hengshan, British str., 1,051, Brook, June 20, H. C. & M. S. Co., for Macao
Hosan, British str., G. B. Lefaour, H. C. & M. S. Co., for Canton
Johann, German str., 627, H. Binge, June 27, Wieler & Co.
Kiangkwan, Chinese str., 1,030, Knights, Mar. 12, C. M. S. N. Co., Canton
Kiukiang, British str., 1,061, W. R. Clarke, H. C. & M. S. Co.
Kinwo, British str., 283, Cruickshank, H. C. & M. S. Co.
Libelle, British str., G. Grant, June 13, C. E. Ray
Loo Sok, British str., 200, A. Benson, June 27, Yuen Fat, Bangkok
Memnon, British str., 1,425, A. Dorff, June 29, Butterfield & Swire, for Sandakan
Oxford, British str., W. Jones, June 15, Butterfield
Oxus, French str., Chabond, June 25, Messageries Maritimes, for Europe
Parthia, British str., Panton, June 25, Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
Pasig, British str., Stopani, H. & W. Dock Co.
Pollux, German str., H. Hollmers, June 23, Melchers & Co.
Powan, British str., S. W. Goggin, H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., for Canton
Salasie, French str., A. Paul, June 30, Messageries Maritimes, for Shanghai
Store Nordiske, Danish str., Petersen, May 30, G. N. T. Co.
Swatow, German str., C. Binge, June 23
Tai Co, British str., Goleloaski, April 12
Tartar, British str., Bailey, June 17, Gibb, Livingston
Triton, German str., C. Dealer, June 21, Butterfield
Triumph, German str., J. Bruhn, June 21, Ed. Schellhass
Vorwaerts, German str., 612, Moller, June 29, Wieler & Co.
Yiksang, British str., Galsworthy, June 30, Jardine, M. & Co., for Manila

Printed and Published by D. WARRES SMITH at Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st, 1891.

COMMERCIAL CHANGES.

There would be a somewhat melancholy interest in going through an old China Directory or Hong List and noting the changes that time has made in the nomenclature of the houses which have brought the foreign trade of China to the prominent position which it now occupies in the commerce of the world. Nor is it mere change of names that would challenge attention. There has, during the past thirty years, been an almost complete break up of the old houses, though in many cases the fragments of the old have survived into healthy new combinations better suited to the times. With one exception so striking that, considering what has been the fate of its neighbours, it may fairly be called magnificent, and one or two others which have retained their position on the list at the cost of sheer shrinkage, the whole array of names that proudly fronted the world in the "fifties" has been swept from the board; and the place that knew them knows them no more. Why? The trade has been growing and developing all the time; shipping has increased to a phenomenal extent, not in Hongkong alone, but at all the Chinese ports; handsome towns have arisen, with parks and churches and public halls, with water and gas laid on, where only scattered rough built offices and godowns with bad roads and primitive landing places existed before; and yet the company of merchants who accomplished all this, and at least laid the foundations of the seeming prosperity which now, everywhere meets the eye, have not been able to live by their work, but have mostly gone down under the weight of the structures they helped to raise. Once more, we ask, Why?

In every separate case of the collapse of an old established firm there are of course special and sufficient reasons adducible to account for the catastrophe; and many and various have these reasons been. Rich partners leaving the house a shell with only its traditions and responsibilities, and its position to keep up; speculations by senior partners at home, and by junior partners abroad; crushing expenses maintained for want of the moral courage to reduce them; the failure of great houses in London and elsewhere in which the smaller interests of the Chinese firm were engulfed: these, and many other causes which will occur to the minds of most of our readers have undoubtedly contributed in their different degrees to the downfall of most of our old houses. But the effect has been too general and too constant to be entirely accounted for by any concurrence of special or spasmodic causes. Nor is the general cause itself very far to seek. What is it indeed but the too rapid development of trade, and the changes incidental thereto, which have overwhelmed the houses which had their roots in an earlier and more primitive epoch? How vastly was the whole problem of Chinese commerce altered by such events as the opening of Japan in 1860, of the Yangtsze river and northern ports of China in 1861, and of the suppression of the Taiping Rebellion in 1864! There are still some among us who may remember the famous "El dorado" article in the *Times* which appeared about that period, which directed many an ardent adventurer as well as many a speculative shipment towards these golden shores. The American civil war of course did its share, first by exciting the mania in Bombay and then by the reaction on China of a perfect invasion of mushroom Indian Banks. Out of these exciting circumstances our great local institution also took its rise, a glance at the names of whose promoters would tell more graphically perhaps than any laboured description how the builders were building for posterity, and not for themselves. *Sic vos non vobis.* What a time-worn truth is in these words!

That the merchants of those days failed, on the whole, to comprehend their epoch is no great discredit to them. Capital was poured profusely into the country precisely at the time when the greatest need of it was felt in order to occupy the new fields which had been so suddenly opened, and the merchants would have displayed a degree of conservatism not to be expected in the common world had they hesitated to avail themselves of the facilities offered to them. The circumstances were probably without parallel, and it was not possible that the organic change in commercial life which was in progress should be fully apprehended by those most nearly concerned. The flood tide of new capital, moreover, floated on its bosom new competitors in business, who were enabled to work under better economical conditions than the previous occupants of the field. They were not hampered by any grandiose antecedents, had no old reputation to keep up for profuse hospitality or expensive display, while they had no permanent burden of capital to carry, for they could always be supplied from the Banks with just what they required and just when they wanted it. The advantage which this facility gave them will not appear so paradoxical when the conditions on which the old and substantial houses enjoyed the use of money are remembered. Either their capital was the property of their senior partner and the interest on it a first and permanent burden on the business, or else the China house was financed by some great merchant banker in London or elsewhere, who in return for thorough-going support under all circumstances was able to impose on the business old-fashioned commissions and charges, while he enjoyed a tacit exemption from criticism as regarded the management of both purchases and sales. In either of these cases the business was carried on under an incubus from which the new comer was exempt. To make full use of the available means was perhaps the only alternative to speedy dissolution which presented itself to the old houses. As against the new comer, however, who, able to command his capital at suitable times just as he might order his dinner at a restaurant, the merchant prince with an expensive establishment and the load of a great capital to carry was only too likely to come off second best in the struggle for existence. The actual result was that the decade between 1860 and 1870 witnessed the collapse of a whole series of the good old houses and the transfer of the trade to new men. The further revolution in the Eastern trade caused by the simultaneous opening of the Suez Canal and of through telegraph communication was another severe trial to those who were either too inert to break through their conservative traditions or too much involved to be in a position to act as free agents. Several houses of the first rank succumbed during the next few years, while many more staggered on even to our own day preserving little more than the shadow of their former importance.

It was inevitable that while the old order changed and gave place to the new the individuals concerned should suffer. This seems to be a part of the great law of progress, whose triumphal car rolls ruthlessly over the débris of unsuccessful efforts and the broken fortunes of those who look too much behind them cherishing the vain hope that the thing which has been is also that which shall be. While, however, it is right and seemly to feel sympathy and regret for those who have gone down in an unequal struggle, the griefs of individuals cannot blind us to the patent fact that a great and growing trade flourishes between China and foreign countries. No stock panics or financial crises are able permanently to check the advance of what is well called legitimate commerce, and whether the individuals conducting the trade be remunerated for their risk and trouble or not the ultimate beneficent effect on the populations of the respective countries concerned is equally secured, in the provision of remunerative labour and of abundance of cheap and useful commodities. The traders may be trusted to take care of themselves. They are free to be active or idle according to the way circumstances seem to point, and great as their interests are they are small compared to those of the manufacturers and artisans, the cultivators and mechanics who are dependent on trade for their subsistence and whose numbers are beyond reckoning. This is a view of foreign commerce which is never absent from the minds of Western statesmen, but which finds but slight echo in the breasts of some of the foreign representatives abroad. These are too apt to decry the clamours of local merchants as selfish, as possibly they may be in the first instance, but the local merchants are themselves representative, in a deeper sense even than Ministers or Consuls, and they have fought, often at their own cost and damage, the battles of their countrymen at home who do not know where their true interest lies. It is the interests of these millions that are entrusted to the diplomatic and consular agents of Western countries in China.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON KOREA.

It was stated the other day in a Kobe paper that the Russian Minister to China had requested permission for Russia to use some of the Korean ports, and that the request had been promptly and decidedly refused. We are unable to say what ground there was for this statement, but we may presume it was not made without some foundation, though possibly the actual facts may be somewhat different to those indicated. It is well known that Russia desires to obtain a port to the south of Vladivostock—a port that is open to navigation throughout the year, and not like her Siberian port closed by ice for some months in the winter. It was thought, however, that she had relinquished for the present all designs in this direction in consequence of the jealous vigilance of China, and the probable unfavourable attitude of Japan and the Western Powers. The Russian Government may, however, have determined to put out this request as a feeler in order to ascertain the temper and disposition of China. If so the move was successful. The Peking Government will without doubt strenuously oppose any attempt by Russia to trespass upon the peninsular kingdom. Rightly or wrongly an impression has got abroad that there is a sort of understanding between Great Britain, China, and Japan to protect Korea from Russian aggression, though nothing definite or official has ever been stated to that effect. A Mr. JAS. CAMPBELL, who has recently visited Vladivostock, from whence he made the journey homeward across Siberia, is persuaded that Russia has abandoned her hopes of acquiring a Korean port. He says:—"The decision "of the Russian Government to make the "railway from the Ussuri River to Vladi-"vostock has one thing of unusual im-"portance which seems to me to have been "overlooked by British journalists and "others, namely that it points to the final "renunciation by Russia of designs on "Korea. If Russia meant to acquire Korea "it would be the height of folly to construct "the Ussuri-Vladivostock railway. But it "may be regarded as perfectly certain that "Russia sees clearly it would be impossible "for her to obtain the peninsula. It is un-"derstood there is an alliance between "China, Japan, and Great Britain to pre-"vent Korea falling into Russian hands. "Apart from this Russia is desirous of "standing well with China, partly in case "of complications with Great Britain and "partly from a fear that one day she may "have to render an account to China for "deeds done on the Amoor during the "Crimean War." Mr. CAMPBELL evidently knows nothing about it, and his assertions are the merest speculations. His ignorance is betrayed in the reference to the "deeds done on the Amoor during the Crimean War." What deeds does this sapient critic of other writers refer to? Probably he refers to the rectification of the Russian frontier on the Amoor effected by the Treaty of 1860, pressed upon China during the time when she was at war with England and France. It is true that this frontier rectification, which transferred to Russia a large slice of Manchuria, has ever since been bitterly resented by China, but as it has been secured to Russia by treaty it is not likely that the Peking Government will ever seek an occasion to contest its validity.

As for the other statement, that Russia is restrained by the alleged agreement between Great Britain and the two great Asiatic Powers, that rests on a mere assertion. As we have said, there is no evidence of such an understanding before the world, and we very much doubt whether Lord SALISBURY would commit himself to any such understanding, with China at all events. Why should England step out of her way to fight the battles of other Powers? If she is interested in the maintenance of Korean independence the other Treaty Powers are likewise, though not to the same extent. It is presumed that an advance by Russia into Korea would be inimical to British interests. But would it? What are British interests in Korea? Are they of sufficient magnitude to pay even for the maintenance of the Consulate-General? We doubt it. There are no British merchants in Korea, and the amount of direct British trade done with Korea is trifling. If Russia had possession of Korea, and agreed not to impose a higher tariff than that now existing, it is probable that British commercial relations with the little kingdom would suffer no great loss and they might expand considerably by the impetus that would be given to the progress of the country by its administration by Europeans. We do not wish to see Korea absorbed by Russia, but we certainly do not think her independence would be worth fighting for, if it cost the life of a single British soldier. Any alliance between Great Britain and China is out of the question under existing conditions. The Chinese Government is utterly unreliable; it is built on the sand, and may crumble any day through its own corruption. Moreover, it shows no inclination to make the smallest concession to foreign powers, and schemes to so interpret the Treaties as to minimise the rights conferred by them. Several of these have been persistently withheld in defiance of the Treaties, through the apathy of the foreign Ministers and their mutual jealousies, on which the Tsung-li Yamen has played for the past decade with considerable skill. If Great Britain is to enter into any alliance in Asia it would be more advantageous for her to combine with Russia, by which she would secure the safety of her Indian frontier. Of the two Powers Russia is far more to be feared than China. She is strong while China is weak, and China would neither lend an arm to lean on nor would she confer any advantages in return for the tremendous obligation incurred of protecting her from the consequences of her imbecility, cowardice, and treachery, which sooner or later would have to be faced. We sincerely hope, therefore, that there is absolutely no ground for the talk about an agreement between England, China, and Japan for the protection of Korea against Russian designs, and it would be well that this statement should be officially contradicted.

THE SHARE SALES BILL.

Mr. VERNON, in his letter on the Share Bill published in another column, says the supporters of the Bill seem never tired of reiterating that the opposition have no arguments but interested ones to bring forward, and he writes with the declared intention of expressing some, to him, very strong reasons why the Bill should not become law. On examination, however, these reasons are found to be nothing more than a series of abstract propositions unsupported by argument, and the converse of which may be used just as effectively on the opposite side. Mr. VERNON in enumerating his reasons says that first and foremost is the inadvisability of in any way artificially interfering with the normal condition of the share market. A supporter of the Bill may very well retort that the normal condition of the share market is constantly being interfered with by the operations of bulls and bears and that it is to protect it against this interference, so disastrous in its consequences, that the Bill is brought forward. Mr. VERNON goes on to say that the market is governed by its own unwritten law of supply and demand. The Bill will allow this law to operate more freely than at present, because it eliminates dealings in fictitious stock, which are a disturbing element interfering with the legitimate operation of the law of supply and demand in the same way that thunderstorms interfere with the working of the telegraph. Then we are told the market is very sensitive, which is true, and likely to continue true so long as the market is controlled by operators who manipulate it in the interests of gambling and not of investment. The term "one-sided interference" is used. But the Bill is not one-sided; if it prohibits the selling of fictitious shares it likewise prohibits the buying of such shares. Freedom of contract, it is said, is also attacked. There are many descriptions of contracts that are not recognised by English law, such as contracts for the sale and purchase of human beings, and, to come close home, contracts for the sale and purchase of Manila lottery tickets. The Bill will not interfere with any one who possesses shares entering into a contract for the sale of such shares; all that it does is to withdraw from the cognisance of the Courts contracts for the payment of bets dependent upon the rise or fall in the price of shares. We are further told that the Bill, in attempting to mitigate one evil, will foster endless others, chief amongst which is bulling, which when rampant and unchecked is more a source of ruin to the "swaddling clothed" class of speculators than bearing is. Perhaps Mr. VERNON will explain how the Bill will encourage bulling. If speculators were inclined for any reason to run up the price of a particular stock they would at all events have to pay hard cash for the shares to do it with and would not, like the short seller, be able to reap a monthly harvest of differences on shares which were never in their possession. Another argument advanced by Mr. VERNON against the measure is "the savouring of "class, not to say personal legislation, which "is such a strong element in this Bill, and "which a good many of its chief supporters "make no bones about acknowledging." In a small community like this, where every one is known to every one else, it is inevitable that the names of individuals should be mentioned in discussing the probable effects of a Bill of this kind, and personal considerations are apt to divert attention from the real merits of the measure. This is a tendency to be struggled against; the question is whether the Bill is good or bad in itself, not whether it will interfere with this or that individual's prospects of making gain. In the Bill itself there is nothing savouring either of personal or class legislation; it aims at a class of transactions in which any one may engage, not at any particular class of persons. The last reason advanced by Mr. VERNON is "the depression of an already "depressed market which is sure to follow "the passing of the Bill if its conditions are "strictly followed." But would depression follow the passing of the Bill? Is it not the fact that at the present moment, when we are all talking about depression, there is a large amount of money in the colony awaiting investment, but that people are afraid to buy shares because they are told that things have not yet touched bottom, that there are still a few unfortunate speculators to be broken? Investors are frightened out of the market because they feel they are no match for the men whom Mr. ROBINSON, in his able letter published in Thursday's issue, styled "manipulators." Remove manipulation and encourage *bonâ fide* investment and the market would soon recover its tone and cease to be subject to depressions like the present. One of our correspondents who has written against the Bill, says, "In-"vestors do not exist here; all operators are "more or less speculators." And why? Because investors do not think it safe to buy shares to be played battledore and shuttlecock with by the manipulators; they consider it more prudent to place their money on deposit in the banks. Admit investors to the market on fair terms and the price of stocks would be maintained at a much steadier level than has hitherto been the case.

THE KOWLOON CUSTOMS REPORT.

In Mr. MCLEAVY BROWN's report on the trade passing the Kowloon Customs stations during 1890 there is a passage which ought to command the serious attention of the Hongkong Government as well as of the native authorities. It appears there has been a decrease in the passenger movement past Fotochow to and from places along the east coast, the figures having declined from 73,114 in 1888 to 46,272 in 1889 and 27,177 in 1890. "This rapid falling off," says Mr. BROWN, "has been no doubt due to the "recrudescence of piracy in the [illegible] in-"dented bays to the east of Hongkong and "to the stoppage of the privilege which junks "with valuable cargoes then possessed of "having themselves towed by steam-launches "through these unsafe waters. The traffic "past Changchow has also fallen off, but to "a less extent, and probably largely from "the same cause—an increased fear of pira-"tical attack." The existence of piracy in our immediate neighbourhood is a matter that concerns the Hongkong Government as much as the Chinese, and since it would seem that towage by steam-launch affords considerable protection to junks against attack, representations might very well be made to the Viceroy of Canton with a view to a renewal of the privilege. The arguments which could be advanced in support of the request are of such a nature that they would be calculated to carry weight with the Viceroy, for there can be no doubt that the Chinese Authorities are honestly desirous of stamping out piracy. The best way to do this is by rendering it unprofitable as an occupation, and this can be largely done by encouraging the use of steam.

If the Viceroy could be induced to sanction a renewal of the towage privilege formerly enjoyed a double advantage would be secured, for not only would the existing trade be in a large measure protected against the depredations of pirates, but great encouragement would be given to its increase. Mr. BROWN, after referring to the statistics of the passenger trade, says:—"The above "figures show what an extensive passenger "traffic is kept up between the Colony and "the neighbouring mainland, even with the "slow, uncertain, and unsafe means of "communication at present available, and "there can be little doubt that this traffic will "increase manifold as soon as the lumbering "junk has been replaced by lines of suitable "craft propelled by steam and plying re-"gularly between Hongkong and the prin-"cipal ports on the coast." The total number of passengers carried inwards and outwards last year was 640,955. Turning to the table attached to the report we find that of this number 382,427, or considerably more than one half, were passengers between Hongkong and Kowloon, a traffic which to a great extent owes its existence to the attractions of the gambling houses at Kowloon. Making liberal deductions for this portion of the traffic, which we would gladly see swept away, it will be seen that the passenger trade by junk still remains considerable, and it is the duty both of the Chinese and the Hongkong Governments to do what they can to promote the safety of the passengers while on their voyage. Mr. BROWN's report indicates a means by which this can be done, and the Viceroy would do well to take note of it.

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL CHINA.

The excitement occasioned by the riots and disturbances in the cities of the Yangtsze Valley appears to be subsiding in some measure, but a great deal of uneasiness still prevails in Shanghai, and in the river ports there is an obvious feeling of insecurity. The importance of the movement originated by the Secret Societies is evidently not appreciated by our correspondent, who allows it to be seen that he thinks the riots have been magnified in their significance. It may be true that so far as the riots are the outcome of anti-foreign feeling they have little significance, the foreigners being selected as a medium for creating embarrassments for the Government, but nevertheless it cannot be doubted that if the people are not imbued with quite all the hatred they would seem to have expressed of the foreigner there was much very good acting on their part. There is clearly widespread disaffection in the provinces of Anhwei, Hunan, and Kiangsu, and if it can find safe expression by and bye there will be serious trouble. Mr. DRUMMOND has again come forward to point out some of the probable causes of danger, and it is to be hoped that his cautions may be taken to heart by both the Chinese and foreign officials, to the end that any sudden outbreak or rising will not find them wholly unprepared. There should, at any rate, be no relaxation of the precautions taken at Hankow and Shanghai. The populace are numerous and excited, peculiarly susceptible just now to the promptings of the Secret Societies, and only require a leader to render them formidable. So far they have found no leader, and if the Chinese Authorities use tact and energy they will no doubt succeed by degrees in dissipating the clouds which have been blown up by the Kolao Hui. Should it prove, however, that there is a wire-puller in the background who knows what he wants and how to play his game there will undoubtedly be further and serious trouble.

THE ADDITIONAL REGIMENT FOR HONGKONG.

The preliminary steps towards the formation of the new Indian Regiment for service in Hongkong have, we are glad to note, at length been taken. The additions to the garrison were originally intended, or at least were understood to be intended, to consist partly of English troops, but this idea was abandoned and a regiment to consist of 1,013 of all ranks and two companies of Indian Artillery were placed on the Estimates for 1890-91. Whether they would have got nearer than the paper stage without the agitation caused by the breach of faith in not sending these troops and demanding payment of the increased military contribution for the inadequate garrison now stationed here will probably never be known. But the excitement caused directed much public attention to the condition of the garrisons of the coaling stations, and the War Office have felt impelled to do something to keep faith with the Colony for their own credit's sake and to satisfy critics at home who are quietly waiting to see their pledges fulfilled. Whatever the cause, the result is satisfactory. All the necessary information and details concerning the proposed regiment have now been sent to the War Office from India, and all that remains is to recruit the men and send them to Hongkong. We are glad to learn that the former proposal to raise the regiment in the Madras Presidency has been abandoned, and it will be recruited from the Mahomedans in the Punjaub, a fine soldierly lot of men, who should form a creditable looking as well as efficient regiment. Presumably the additional companies of artillery will be raised at the same time, and we hope they may arrive here before the end of the year.

Steps are being taken at Manila for the formation of a Financial company under the title of Compania Filipina General de Crédito, Maritimo, Agricola, Industrial, y Mercantil. The capital proposed is $1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of $10 each. It is proposed that the company shall maintain agencies in all the provinces of the Philippines and in Spain, France, England, and the United States.

SUPREME COURT.

25th June.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. E. J. ACKROYD, ACTING CHIEF JUDGE.

COMPANIA MARITIMA ASIATICA MEXICANA *v.* LAUTS AND HAESLOOP.

In this case the Company obtained a week ago an injunction to restrain defendants from drawing out of the Hongkong Bank $12,500 deposited as security for a charter party in consequence of the breach thereof, and also to restrain the Bank from paying out the said sum to the defendants. Defendants now asked that the injunction might be dissolved on the ground that it had been gained through the suppression of material facts.

Mr. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, was for the plaintiff Company, and Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master, for the defendants.

Mr. Francis asked that the injunction might be dissolved on two grounds, firstly, that when it was obtained no documents were put before the Court; secondly, that the injunction was obtained by the deliberate suppression of material facts, facts which if they had been placed before the Court would have prevented the Court from granting the injunction. There were practically three sets of defendants in the case, viz., Messrs. Lauts and Haesloop of Swatow, who were the original charterers of the steamer *Independent* and re-chartered her to the Company; Messrs. Lamke and Rogge, shipbrokers, who negotiated the charter party and had an interest in the sub-charter; and thirdly, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. His first submission was that there was no case whatever made out which would justify an injunction being granted against the Bank. The plaintiffs had no contract with the Bank and there was no duty cast upon them. In the writ of summons that had been served on the defendants, the plaintiffs claimed $30,000 for the breach of a charter party of the steamer *Independent*, together with all sums of money lying in the Hongkong Bank under the head "Lamke and Rogge, separate account, *Independent*." Plaintiffs had obtained an order of injunction restraining Lauts and Haesloop from taking out of the Bank the money that had been deposited there as security for the payment of the charter and also restraining the Bank from paying out the money. The whole proceedings against the Bank were utterly useless. That was the first point to which he would call attention, that there was no statement whatever in the affidavits which justified an injunction being granted against the Bank. They simply had a certain amount of money deposited with them in the name of Messrs. Lamke and Rogge as security on the part of the plaintiff for the carrying out of a certain charter party, but it was not suggested that the Bank had any knowledge whatever of the agreement or were in way parties to it. So far as the Bank were concerned Messrs. Lamke and Rogge were quite entitled to draw cheques against this amount and the Bank were bound to honour them. In the next place he contended that there was nothing in the statement of facts or in the affidavits which showed cause for an injunction against the other defendants. An injunction was only granted in special cases where no ordinary remedy would suffice; it was granted only in cases of irreparable or irremediable damage. In this case it was a question purely of money and the damages could be recovered at any time; an attachment should have been applied for. The money had been deposited for the purpose of paying the charter and before any claim could lie the charter party must be rescinded or cancelled. In his affidavit, upon which the injunction was granted, Mr. Vogel, as agent for the company, stated he had chartered the steamer and one of the clauses of the charter party was that upon fourteen tons of best Takasima coal the vessel was to do nine knots; that he had supplied the ship with coal sufficient for the round voyage to Mexico and back; that the ship had been supplied with Cardiff and Japanese coal and failed to do nine knots; that the captain had applied to him for £1,000 for coal; and that knowing the quantity that had been supplied he refused to advance this sum, but stated that if the money was required it might be taken out of the guarantee fund in the Bank and that in consequence of his refusing to advance the £1,000 Messrs. Lauts and Haesloop had taken the ship from under his control, for which he now claimed damages. He (Mr. Francis) contended that the injunction should be dissolved on two grounds, firstly, that on the affidavit no sufficient reason was shown for the injunction being granted, and secondly, that if the charter party had been produced it would have been seen that there was no guarantee as to the ship doing nine knots. Mr. Vogel was asked for the charter party but he did not produce it. He said he had not got it.

Mr. Leach—His lordship asked me if I had the charter party and I said I had not, meaning that I had not it with me at that time.

Mr. Francis—I consider it is a deceitful answer for Counsel to say he has not got a document when although he may not have actual possession of it his client has it.

Mr. Leach—I do not think it is right for imputations to be cast on any one in this way. I am astonished that a Queen's Counsellor of the Colony should speak in that way. No one but Mr. Francis would dare to do it.

Mr. Francis said he was not casting imputations on any one, but he repeated that it was no answer to the Court for Counsel to say he had not a document, meaning that he had not got it actually in his hand. If this document had been produced it would have been seen that there was no guarantee as to speed. It was this suppression of facts, a deliberate suppression of facts, that had led to the injunction being granted. The Company had to coal the vessel on the round journey and had not done so. Mr. Vogel had got his passengers to Mexico and had no further use for the ship and then refused to coal her. The same thing had happened before in the case of the *Amigo*.

Mr Leach—These references of Mr. Francis's are most improper. Mr. Francis's experience here may be very vast but his knowledge of the rules and practice among barristers at home is very limited. He has no idea whatever of legal propriety.

His Lordship said they had nothing to do with the case of the *Amigo*. It was not before the Court.

Mr. Francis said the reference to the case of the *Amigo* would show why certain clauses were inserted in the present agreement. The money paid into the Bank was deposited as a security for the fulfilment of the charter party and for that purpose only. He submitted that there was no reason for the injunction being granted and asked that it might be dissolved.

Mr. Leach said he would remark with reference to the imputations that had been thrown out that he did not intend to notice them, as they were beneath contempt.

His Lordship objected to such observations. It was extremely painful for the Court to have to listen to such remarks. They not only affected the person to whom they were addressed but they affected the Court. Very often in the heat of argument observations were made which certainly should not be made and which he dare say were regretted afterwards. He could assure them it was a painful matter for the Court to have to interfere in such matters.

Mr. Leach said if his lordship had heard him out he was about to remark that he intended passing such remarks by at once. In the excitement of the moment remarks were probably made that on consideration one felt were not really to be taken notice of; they were beneath contempt. With regard to the imputations made against Mr. Vogel it was suggested that he had deliberately made false statements. It was quite possible that he had made a statement to the Court which was incorrect, but he had certainly no intention whatever of putting before the Court anything that was false. Certainly to the lay mind, on reading the charter party it would appear that there was a warranty or guarantee as to speed and it was only on referring carefully to the twelfth paragraph that it appeared that there was to be no guarantee in the sub-charter. It would have been impossible in this case to proceed by an attachment. The money did not stand in the Bank in the name of Lauts and Haesloop, but as a separate account of Lamke and Rogge. Lauts and Haesloop were not within the jurisdiction of the Court, and serious harm might be done if this money were to be allowed to be withdrawn from the Bank until the legal question as to whether or not the defendants had taken away the use of the ship from the plaintiffs had been settled. It was not denied by the other side that the use of the ship had been taken away. Their excuse was that they had so acted because the plaintiffs had refused to supply coal. The agent here knowing that the ship had been supplied with coal for the round journey paused before advancing another £1,000, but stated, however, that if coal must be had it could be supplied with the money in the Bank, which was the guarantee for the payment of the charter, of which the supply of coal, he submitted, was essentially a part. With regard to the remarks as to the affidavits, as his lordship was aware, it often happened that in these matters nothing was done till the last moment, and in the hurry and rush mistakes found their way into the affidavits. He submitted that there had not been shown such carelessness or error as would justify the Court dissolving the injunction. If his lordship thought fit Mr. Vogel was in Court and was prepared to go into the box and be cross-examined on his affidavits.

His lordship—If you wish it I have no objection, but I do not see what good it can do. I do not see how his explaining now what he meant can affect what he has done. Certain things have been kept back from the knowledge of the Court which should have been laid before it. It may have occurred through forgetfulness.

Mr. Leach—The only thing is that his reputation might be injured by the imputations cast upon him, if he had not a chance of explaining matters on oath.

His lordship said he did not think it necessary that Mr. Vogel should go into the box. He must say that he thought this matter had been put through, as such things often were, in a great hurry at the last moment. The Court would now adjourn and he would deliver his judgment after tiffin.

On the Court reassembling, his lordship said the motion before him was to dissolve an injunction granted on the 18th June to restrain the withdrawal from the Hongkong Bank of certain money standing in a special account of Lamke and Rogge and to restrain the Hongkong Bank from paying out such money. That motion was made at the last moment, and with respect to motions of that kind and applications for arrest he had often found in Chambers and he knew other Judges of that Court had had similar experiences of the lateness of the hour at which such applications were made. When applications were made in this hurried manner and it was afterwards found that they were not in order, those making them must abide by the consequences. The application in this case was based on affidavit by the plaintiff that on the 18th January, 1891, he had chartered the *Independent* from the defendants and that by the charter party the vessel was to make a speed of nine knots on a supply of 14 tons of coal. On the coal supplied the vessel did not attain that speed and the plaintiff claimed damages. The plaintiff stated that before leaving port the ship had sufficient coal for the round trip and he refused to advance £1,000 for coal. In consequence of this refusal defendants took the ship from under his control. At the time he (his lordship) expressed some doubts as to whether the facts would justify the injunction. The application for an injunction was granted in consequence of defendants having taken the ship out of the possession of the plaintiff and thus put an end to the charter party. The affidavit stated that there was a guarantee given. He did not wish to decide now the point whether or not a guarantee had been given or not, but he had come to the conclusion that certain facts should have been brought to the knowledge of the Court and the charter party should have been produced when asked for by the Court so as to put the Court in full possession of the facts. He would not say that in his affidavit plaintiff had wilfully misled the Court. No doubt the affidavit had been prepared in a hurried manner and the Court was not put in possession of all the facts, and especially of the existence of the clauses in the charter party as to no guarantee to be given as to speed, and that under all circumstances the charter money was to be paid each month. If these facts had been brought to the knowledge of the Court it would have put a different complexion on the case. If he had known of the existence of these clauses he should certainly have hesitated to grant the order for an injunction. Having now been put in possession of these further facts he had come to the conclusion that the injunction must be dissolved with costs.

26th June.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. E. J. ACKROYD, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

FRASER SMITH *v.* SASSOON AND OTHERS.

This was a claim for damages for $1,000.

Mr. Holmes was for the plaintiff and Mr. Hastings for the defendants.

Mr. Holmes said affidavits had been filed in support of an application for adjournment.

Mr. Hastings said the affidavits signed were entirely insufficient. One was by Dr. Cantlie, who stated that the plaintiff was advised by him during the month of May to go away for a two months' holiday at an early date. There was no statement to say that he was suffering from any complaint, he was simply advised to go away for a two months' holiday. There was another affidavit by Mr. Maclean that he expected Mr. Smith back in ten weeks, but there was no affidavit to say he was suffering from any illness. In this case the proper course for plaintiff was to have applied to be examined *de bene esse*. That was the only proper course when a witness was leaving the Colony, not to go away and leave his solicitor to ask for an adjournment. It was a most improper course to pursue and he should ask that this case be dismissed with liberty to plaintiff to bring another action if he returned to the Colony.

His Lordship said he did not consider Dr. Cantlie's certificate satisfactory.

Mr. Holmes said it was not so strong as he should like to lay before the Court, but his lordship would see from it that plaintiff was advised to go away, and the other affidavit went so far as to say that at the time of plaintiff's departure he was in very bad health.

His Lordship said it might be very inconvenient for defendants to have this case standing over.

Mr. Holmes said it was merely a matter of costs.

Mr. Hastings said there was no precedent for a material witness going away the day before the trial.

His Lordship said, if the case were dismissed it would not dispose of it.

Mr. Hastings said he thought if the case were dismissed nothing more would be heard of it.

His Lordship said there was nothing to justify him going so far as dismissing the case. He would make an order for adjournment for a week. In the meantime he would look over the papers to see on what date plaintiff became answerable for costs.

29th June.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. E. J. ACKROYD, ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

QUINCEY *v.* APCAR AND OTHERS.

This was a claim of $6,200 from sureties on a bond.

Mr. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, was for the plaintiff; one of the defendants only, Sherazi, entered an appearance.

Mr. Robinson said leave had been granted to hear this case *ex parte*, no appearance having been entered by defendants. Mr. Sherazi although present in Court, had filed no answer and must therefore be held in default. The suit was on a bond and for damages for non-return of shares. The plaintiff claimed against defendants as sureties on a bond of $6,200 and costs. In May, 1890, plaintiff lent Mr. A. G. Apcar fifty shares in the China Traders Insurance Company and twenty-seven shares in the New Oriental Banking Corporation to be returned in the following August." Apcar failed to return the shares and this action was now brought under a bond given by him and his two sureties, Sherazi and A. W. Apcar, to recover damages due for the non-delivery of the shares.

William Quincey produced the bond and stated that he had given Apcar the shares and that they had not been returned.

H. A. Sherazi admitted the bond. He also admitted that dividends had been paid on both lots of shares since the transfer had been made. He admitted that without damages there was due $5,845.67.

Judgment was given for plaintiff for this amount with costs.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 5th ult. There were present:—Hon. S. Brown, President; Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Vice-President; Hon. W. M. Deane, Captain Superintendent of Police; Hon. Ho Kai, Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon; Mr. J. D. Humphreys, Mr. J. J. Francis, and Mr. H. McCallum, Secretary.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The PRESIDENT—Before proceeding to the orders of the day I wish to express the pleasure I have, and I am sure I am expressing the feeling of the members present, in seeing back amongst us our friend Mr. Humphreys, whose services have been fully appreciated by the electors, as is shown by their having returned him at the head of the poll. (Applause.)

THE QUALITY OF THE WATER.

A letter was read from the Acting Colonial Secretary covering an analysis of the Tytam water, as asked for by the Board. The analysis was as follows:—

"Both samples were collected on the 19th inst., the unfiltered one at the entrance of No. 8 filter bed, and the filtered from a fountain nearly opposite Norman Cottage, Robinson Road. The following are the results of the analysis expressed in grains per imperial gallon:—

	Before filtration.	After filtration.
General appearance	Thick & turbid	Turbid
Appearance in 24in. tube	......	Yellowish & turbid
Total solid matter dried at 212 F.	13.1	8.68
Chlorine	.56	.56
Hardness	1.3	1.7
Free ammonia	.0128	.0007
Albumenoid	.0252	.0112
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at temp. of about 80 F.	.0615	.041

"The filtration of a water in the present condition of the Tytam is almost an impossibility. The recent heavy rains, following on prolonged drought, have washed down with an enormous amount of finely divided inorganic, a large proportion of nitrogenous matter, which the already overtasked filter beds are inadequate to cope with."

The papers had been circulated and Dr. Cantlie had made the following minute:—"The water supplied (after filtration) to the town, considering the previous heavy rains, is good in quality. The nitrogenous matter, although somewhat high, can be accounted for as of vegetable origin brought down by the heavy rains." A minute had been also made by Mr. Francis. As the Secretary was about to read the minute,

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE said—I think that minute of Mr. Francis ought only partly to be read. I do not think it is right for a member of this Board to write minutes of that character. It is a matter he might speak about to the Secretary, but I think only the part of the minute ought to be read after the first question he puts."

The minute was handed round to the members (Mr. Francis not having arrived) and it was agreed only the latter part should be read, which was as follows:—"Whence in the Tytam area does the nitrogenous matter come from? Are the filter beds overtasked and inadequate for the work they ordinarily have to do, or is this exceptional?" Mr. Humphreys had made a minute to the following effect:—"The water analyst at the Hongkong Dispensary considers this a very satisfactory report."

The COLONIAL SURGEON said there was nothing unwholesome about the water; it was simply a matter of "look-see." No English town got purer water than we did and very few as good.

The PRESIDENT said the point on which information was desired, namely, the whitish appearance, would seem to have been overlooked.

Hon. HO KAI—What is this whitish appearance?

The COLONIAL SURGEON—Probably it is caused partly by the cement and partly by the broken shell deposited in the sand used in the filter beds. They are endeavouring now to get sand containing as little lime as possible. The sand from the sea shore has so much broken shell in it that it causes that whitish appearance. There is nothing unhealthy in it.

The PRESIDENT said the analyst's report confirmed what Dr. Ayres had said as to the quality of the water. The analysis was in fact what one would have expected. It would be expected that water collected from a large uninhabited area like the Tytam gathering ground should be of remarkably good quality, but after heavy rains succeeding a long drought it was inevitable that it should contain nitrogenous matter. He thought the water was of remarkably good quality.

The COLONIAL SURGEON asked whether any portion of the water was collected elsewhere than at Tytam.

The PRESIDENT said that during the drought water was collected from some of the streams along the conduit, but now more was coming from Tytam than was required and he believed they depended entirely on the Tytam supply.

Mr. HUMPHREYS said he took the liberty of putting the report, without stating what water it referred to, before the analyst of the Hongkong Dispensary and asked him what he thought of that sample of water and he looked it carefully through and said, "I should think it a very good sample of water indeed."

The PRESIDENT said that as the special question that was brought before the Board, namely, the cause of the whitish appearance of the water, had not been answered, he thought it might be referred back for a further report.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE said he thought they might take the Colonial Surgeon's explanation, which was the same as was given some months ago.

The PRESIDENT said it seemed to him the analysts was not quite sufficiently exhaustive.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE said it was the cement that caused the trouble.

The PRESIDENT said he did not see how the cement could have anything to do with it, seeing the cement was insoluable.

Hon. HO KAI said the cement might be insoluable and yet minute particles might be mixed with the water.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he would suggest that as they asked a question attention should be drawn to the fact that it had not been answered. The water was not clear and sparkling.

The COLONIAL SURGEON said he could show them clear and sparkling water in this Colony that was absolutely poisonous. They had only to put it to their nose to smell it, but it looked beautifully clear and sparkling.

It was agreed that a further report be asked for.

THE BOARD'S EXPENDITURE.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE moved—"That a return be made up of the various buildings, works, additional officers or salaries recommended by the Sanitary Board during the three years ended the 16th June, 1891, together with the estimated cost of the same." He said he simply moved the resolution because the first period of the Board's existence, three years, had just come to an end, and he thought the return he asked for would be a good record for present and future use. His own rough calculation of the amount, if the Central Market were included was somewhere between $400,000 and $500,000.

The PRESIDENT asked if the return was to include all the recommendations of the Board, whether they had been adopted or not.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—Yes; then we will have a list of matters that

may be useful in the future. It is simply the record of an epoch.

Mr. HUMPHREYS seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

A circular drawn up for issue to the keepers of common lodging houses was submitted for consideration. A discussion arose as to whether the circular should be issued by the Sanitary Board or by the Registrar-General, who was the licensing authority, and eventually the matter was referred to the Registrar-General and the Secretary of the Board for report.

MORE CONGRATULATIONS.

The PRESIDENT—Mr. Francis was not here when I congratulated Mr. Humphreys on his re-election. Before we separate perhaps Mr. Francis will allow me in the name of the Board to express the pleasure with which we welcome him back to our midst.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board then adjourned until the 9th prox.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN CANTON.

26th June.

Latest advices from Canton have little fresh to report with regard to the disturbed state of the town. The natives have so far refrained from any acts of violence, but the air is thick with rumours, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevails among the foreign element. There was a report abroad on the 24th June that the *Honam* was to be attacked and set on fire. In consequence of this the Viceroy sent a band of 150 soldiers down to the wharf, where they remained on guard all night. H.M.S. *Pigmy* left here for Canton on the 25th June. A correspondent who has been in the city informs us that he considers the apprehensions entertained unnecessary.

27th June.

The uneasiness that has been prevailing in Canton during the past few days appears still to continue. We hear that foreigners have been again warned that the safest plan for the present is for them to abstain from going into the city. The arrival of H.M.S. *Pigmy* and a Chinese revenue cruiser, both of which are now anchored off Shameen, will doubtless be welcomed by foreigners. The Chinese authorities have also taken steps to put residents more at their ease. The guards at the city gates have been doubled and a number of troops have been collected on the city walls.

A native paper in Canton writes as follows:—Now-a-days there come from other places some scoundrels who have posted placards throughout the city in order to stir up the people. They have likewise posted some pictures which represent on the upper part a cross with a dead pig nailed to it, and on the lower part a table on which are placed some sacrificial offerings in the form of men's entrails. In a semi-circle around the table kneel several mandarins, in ancient costume, and about the person of each of them is written the name of a minister of the ancient Dynasties who was convicted of high treason. Among the names is one Wong Meng, a famous rebel of the Han Dynasty, and another Li Lum-po, also a rebel of the Tang Dynasty. The wording of the placards was evidently aimed at Christians. Those facts having come to the knowledge of the Namhoi and Pun-yü Magistrates, they issued a proclamation as follows:—

"Now-a-days some outside scoundrels have posted placards throughout the city in order to entice people from their allegiance and trample on the Imperial Laws. Consequently a force of policemen has been ordered for the arrest of them, and should any one of them be arrested he shall be placed under a heavy punishment. You people must be on your guard and must not be led away by them, for if you join in the disturbance and if the case is proved against you you will be liable to a penalty similar to and very little lighter than those of the scoundrels who posted the placards."

29th June.

In addition to the proclamation issued the other day by the Namhoi and Pun-yü Magistrates threatening the placard-posters with punishment and warning people against being led away by them, the Viceroy and the Governor have ordered the Prefect to issue another proclamation, which is to much the same effect as that issued by the Magistrates. Mr. Li Ka-cheuk, the official in charge of Shameen and the West Gate Districts, has also issued a notification to the effect that a reward of $40 will be given to any one who shall succeed in arresting and produce sufficient proof to convict a placard-poster. The Tartar-General and the Lieut.-General have also taken precautions by distributing braves over the city gates, all fully armed, so that in case of a disturbance arising they can at once be set to suppress it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.]

GOVERNOR DES VŒUX AND THE SUNDAY CARGO WORKING ORDINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—We shall be much obliged by your publishing the following correspondence:—

Letter to Officer Administering the Government dated 10th June, 1891.

Letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies dated 10th June, 1891.

Letter from the Colonial Secretary dated 13th June, 1891.

Letter to the Colonial Secretary dated 17th June, 1891.

We understand that on 16th October last Lord Knutsford in a despatch to the Officer Administering the Government here suggested the insertion in all Government contracts extract of a provision that work under such contracts shall not be carried out on Sundays except in very urgent cases and under special authority.

To this despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies Sir Wm. Des Vœux appears to have replied on 20th February ultimo as follows:—

"Instructions have been given to the Surveyor "General that in future work under Government "contracts shall not be carried on on Sunday "except in very urgent cases and on special "authority. As these instructions were given "by Mr. Fleming, during my absence, on your "Lordship's suggestion, I feel bound to acquiesce "in their remaining in force. But I cannot "say that I approve of them; for, without any "adequate compensation in good, they will "deprive labourers of a day's wages each week "whose earnings are already scanty enough, and "will enforce idleness on those who have no "healthy means of recreation. There is usually "a perceptible increase of police cases on the "occasion of Chinese holidays, though the "people are then provided with some occupation "by their quasi-religious observances. I anticipate, therefore, that there will be a marked "increase of criminal offences if any considerable number of employers should follow the "example set by the Government of enforcing "the observance of a day which, in the case of "the great majority of the population, has no "sacred character; while, on the other hand, "if other employers should not follow suit, it "will be found that they will, *cæteris paribus*, "obtain a better class of labour than the Government, as holding out the prospect of more "continuous employment."

We think comment is unnecessary.—We are, dear Sir, your obedient servants,

P. RYRIE.
T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1891.

(Enclosures.)

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891.

His Excellency Major-General George Digby Barker, C.B., The Officer Administering the Government.

Sir,—We have the honour to hand Your Excellency herein enclosed in triplicate a letter of to-day's date addressed by us to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies praying the disallowance of "The Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance No. 6 of 1891."

As the Ordinance, unless disallowed, is to take effect from the 1st August next, may we beg of you to forward this letter by to-morrow's mail if possible.—We have the honour to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) P. RYRIE.
T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1891.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London.

May it please your Lordship.

We, the undersigned, two of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, have the honour to call your attention to an Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council on the 5th day of May last intituled, "The Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance," No. 6 of 1891, to complain of the action of His Excellency the Governor, Sir G. W. Des Vœux, in introducing and passing this Ordinance through the Council without due notice and without allowing adequate time for consideration by the members of Council or by the public, and to request that your Lordship will advise Her Most Gracious Majesty to disallow the Ordinance in question.

Leave was asked to introduce the Bill and it was read a first time at a meeting of Council held on the 30th April last. It appeared in the *Gazette* of Saturday, the 2nd May, for the first and only time. It was read a second time, passed through Committee, read a third time and passed at a meeting of Council held on the 5th May, the standing orders being suspended for the purpose of allowing this to be done. Of the meeting of Council held on the 5th May, less than 24 hours' notice was given; no intimation of any intention to push the Bill through its various stages at that meeting was given, and two of the unofficial members of Council (the writers) were unavoidably absent, it being mail day. In introducing the Bill the Attorney-General apologised for its imperfections, saying.—

"I am sorry, owing to pressure of other business, I have not had the advantage of having "this Bill gone through by your Excellency, "(Sir G. W. Des Vœux) or in the Executive "Council, and possibly it may require some "modifications."

Your Lordship will see from this statement of the learned gentleman with what haste the Bill was prepared and laid before the Council. It had not been before the Executive Council for their consideration and advice. It had not even been seen by His Excellency the Governor himself until it was read a first time before the Council, and no previous intimation whatever had been given to the public or to the members of Council of any intention to introduce such a measure. All previous declarations of the Government had been in direct opposition to any legislation on the subject. Your Lordship in your place in Parliament had on the 25th July last declared, in answer to a question, that legislation on the subject of the Sunday rest was not desirable, and that the Governors of Hongkong and of Singapore were both opposed to it.

Under these circumstances, the undersigned beg most respectfully to protest against the action of His Excellency the Governor in introducing and forcing through the Council, without notice, without adequate time for consideration, and in the absence of two of the unofficial members, a Bill of this character, so hastily and imperfectly prepared. Their protest is quite irrespective of the merits of the Bill, on which they express no opinion. They are prepared to consider and discuss dispassionately any other Bill that may be introduced for the purpose of regulating Sunday labour. Their prayer is that this Bill may be disallowed, not on its merits, but because of the method adopted in introducing and passing it through Council. Absolutely no time was given for consideration or discussion. It is an expression of the will of the Governor, and not of the opinion of the Council, and, on constitutional grounds the undersigned most earnestly beg of your Lordship to disallow it, and, if you think it right, to have it introduced and considered again in proper form.

His Excellency the Governor in addressing the Council on the first reading is reported to have said—

"I am unable to-day to launch into the subject, "but I may just say the ventilation this subject "has received during the last few years has led "me to the conviction that a measure of this "kind would have no appreciable effect on the "trade of the port. Consequently I have felt that "I should before I leave remove an injustice towards a deserving class of men. I trust I shall "be able to go through this draft, and it will be "published in the *Gazette* on Saturday."

On moving the second reading His Excellency is reported to have said—

"My desire is that having promised shortly "after my return to the Colony to a gentleman "largely concerned in this matter that I would "do my best before my departure to do what I "considered an act of justice, I felt bound, so long "as the objections were not insuperable, to perform that promise to the utmost, and not to go "away until I had done so. I think very possibly "experience may show the necessity of amendment, but I do think it would be a graceful "act on the part of this Council, now that it has "become clear that no serious harm will "be done to anybody by the Ordinance, and "really the very lukewarm opposition made by "the Chamber of Commerce seems to make that "point very clear, that it would only be a graceful act on the part of this Council to give their "opinion distinctly in favour of the principle of "this Ordinance by passing it even although it "may not be altogether as complete or as perfect "as it might be."

Your Lordship will note the grave inconsistency between the first of the above statements of His Excellency and his opinions expressed in despatches and *viva voce* to your Lordship only a few months before. Your Lordship will also perceive that it is not stated when or how it became clear to Sir William Des Vœux, that the measure "would have no appreciable effect," that "no serious harm" would be done to anybody by the Ordinance, and the reference to the "very lukewarm opposition" of the Chamber of Commerce.

The opposition to the Ordinance in mercantile circles is not lukewarm, or wanting in vigour, either among Europeans or Chinese, and nothing has occurred within the last six months to lessen in any way the difficulties of legislation on the subject, or to clear up the situation.

His Excellency's action and language in the matter is to us inexplicable, and the only explanation possible would appear to be that the serious illness from which he was suffering had obscured his usually sound judgment.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) P. RYRIE.
T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hongkong.—Colonial Secretary's Office, 13th June, 1891.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to inform you that the memorial addressed by you to the Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance and enclosed in your letter of the 10th instant was forwarded to Lord Knutsford the same day.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. MEIGH GOODMAN,
Act. Colonial Secretary

The Hon. P. Ryrie
The Hon. T. H. Whitehead.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1891.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1012 of 13th instant informing us at the request of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government that our memorial addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies relative to the Sunday Cargo Working Ordinance dated 10th instant was forwarded to Lord Knutsford on the latter date. We are much obliged for His Excellency's prompt action in the matter.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Sd.) P. RYRIE.
T. H. WHITEHEAD.

THE SHARE SALES BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—Supporters of Mr. Keswick's Bill seem never tired of reiterating that the opposition have no arguments but interested ones to bring forward. May I venture through your medium to express some, to me, very strong reasons why the Bill should not become law. These reasons have previously been brought up in course of the discussion, but I do not think have been sufficiently dwelt upon or accentuated considering their importance, and with the usual partiality have been ignored by the supporters. First and foremost is the inadvisability of in any way artificially interfering with the normal condition of the share market, which is governed by its own unwritten laws of supply and demand and its exigencies and emergencies; which is very sensitive, and any one-sided interference with which is not only diametrically opposed to all principles of political economy, the freedom of contract, and free trade, but will, in attempting to mitigate one evil, foster endless others, chief amongst which is "bulling," which when rampant and unchecked is more a source of ruin to the "swaddling clothed" class of speculators than "bearing" is. Another argument is the savouring of class, not to say personal legislation, which is such a strong element in this Bill, and which a good many of its chief supporters make no bones about acknowledging. The depression of an already depressed market which is sure to follow the passing of the Bill, if its conditions are strictly followed, is another reason why it is inadvisable to proceed with it. The loss of revenue from the diminution of stamps on contract notes and transfer deeds, although a certainty, is a small matter and one that in view of the larger interests at stake need not be dwelt upon. Thanking you in anticipation for inserting this letter,—Yours faithfully,

J. Y. V. VERNON.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1891.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Mr. Whitehead protests against any attempt to establish the era of innocence in this very wicked world; Mr. Vernon insists that the normal condition of the share market is a condition of pure gambling; and Mr. Robinson points out that *bond fide* investors are scared from the market. This is all as it should be. Mr. Belilios, on the other hand, wishes to see Mr. Keswick's Bill passed in its entirety. Now as a sharebroker of some years' standing I deprecate the passing of this Bill. Some time ago I came out from England remembering the maxim to to make money "honeste si possis," but anyhow to make money. The honest process seemed to me slow and difficult, and I then bethought me of the rule cited—(perhaps not with entire approbation)—by Horace

O cives, cives, quærenda pecunia primum est,
Virtus post nummos!

"Make your dollars first and then you may begin to think of virtue and honesty."

This latter maxim I have consistently followed as a sharebroker. I find that the acquisition of gain is very much facilitated by the present state of the law, or rather I should say the present state of lawlessness. I am not licensed or guaranteed in any way, I am responsible to no one, I can act as a jobber and speculator as well as a broker, I can buy and sell my own shares when I am pretending to buy and sell for my principals, I can sign "for the concerned" when there is no "concerned" but myself, I can turn over twenty commissions of about one per cent. where if the market were regulated in the interests of *bond fide* investors I should scarcely perhaps earn one commission. There is nothing to prevent me from selling shares to a buyer two or three points higher than I can get them from the seller. In fact, I can do pretty much as I please, and I do not want to be regulated or ruled or guaranteed or restricted to dealing in shares which actually exist or any of that nonsense. The unwritten customs which prevail at present quite suit me. They are delightfully vague, my customers must take my word as to what they are, and on the whole they are very much in my favour.

The only drawback to this state of things in my opinion is that it is not continuous and that the gambling spirit which I enjoy so much is not always quite so prevalent as it might be. If we are to have any legislation at all let it be to encourage this excellent spirit. Let short-selling and buying for the rise and bulling and bearing and so on be patronised by the Government, and let that beautiful system of blank transfers which leaves sellers and pledgers subject to such unknown liabilities for such indefinite periods continue to flourish.

If you can legislate so as to promote gambling and share jobbing and to make perpetual the good times which brokers used to have when the market was in a really "normal" state, by all means legislate. But otherwise leave things alone, because although "business" is somewhat depressed at present a boom will come some day, and to leave the market quite unfettered is the only way to promote the real interests of your obedient servant,

A SHAREBROKER.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1891.

TYTAM WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The white turbidity of the water just now need cause no anxiety. It is due to finely suspended particles of kaolin, composed of pure silicate of alumina, a perfectly innocuous material. The granite contains a felspar composed of silicates of potash and alumina; the rain water contains free carbonic acid which combines with the potash, forming a soluble carbonate of potash, which flows away unnoticed, leaving an insoluble silicate of alumina which is carried away in mechanical suspension. This substance has no ill effects on the human system.

The lime in the cement is much too small in quantity to produce the effect, and even if present in the water would do no harm. That it is not the cause of the turbidity is proved by the water being turbid before it comes in contact with the cement.

Whenever heavy rains succeed drought a temporary increase of nitrogenous matters is invariably found, and is due, as suggested, to vegetable matter. It is not necessarily deleterious. Indeed the nitrates and nitrites are harmless, and only indicate the decomposition of organic matter. If that organic matter were not dangerous neither will the water be. In the case of Tytam there are no grounds for anxiety on this score.

SYDNEY B. J. SKERTCHLY,
F.G.S., M.A.I.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1891.

ALONE IN KWANGSI.

VIII.—TOU-LO-HY.

After the priest had gone away the evening turned out quite a sociable one. There were more than a dozen travellers in the house, of whom two posed as literary men; the rest, myself excepted, were carriers, and all of us got a taste of the banquet offered to the invisible ones. The morsel each one got was certainly very small, but then it was an addition to our own rice and it cost nothing, wherefore it was enjoyed all the more. The meal over, and the hot water disposed of, four men sat down to a game of dominoes; the two literati prepared their opium pipes; one fellow offered his contribution in the form of a song, imitating a woman's voice in the usual falsetto; the rest talked business or told stories. One of the learned men, a small, sharp, malicious looking fellow named Li, was unfortunate in cleaning his pipe; the straw stuck in the stem, and all he could do would not dislodge it. The other one, a tall, good-humoured, but hungry looking individual by name Chang, enjoyed his pipe lazily and took no notice of his fellow traveller's misfortune, nor his insinuations that they might share the one pipe between them. But when Mr. Li finally brought forward a formal proposal to the effect that he would be pleased to offer his friend his own opium if the latter would offer his pipe, Mr. Chang at once closed with the bargain and proceeded carefully to clean the pipe of the ashes, which he as carefully preserved for future use. The lamp was trimmed and the friends stretched themselves each side of it, Mr. Li keeping the drug on his own side. Chang handed him the pipe and then reclined on his back, looking into space as if exclusively occupied with a learned question just broached, while Mr. Li prepared the pipe. When it was ready to smoke, he handed it over with both his hands, politely inviting his friend to commence. Mr. Chang suddenly dropped from his philosophical soarings, broke off his discourse with a jerk, grasped the pipe with both hands, and protested vigorously that he would not commence. The pipe meanwhile was pushed from side to side over the lamp until the struggle ended by Mr. Chang reluctantly giving way, and while gracefully turning it over in his hands finishing the sentence he, out of compliment to his friend, had so suddenly cut short. This done, and the pipe turned so that he could present it in the proper manner, he handed it back to Mr. Li inviting him to commence the smoking. Repeated protests, a second struggle, and then Mr. Li found himself in possession of the pipe again, which in that manner went backwards and forwards several times, the conversation being kept up all the time in a lofty style and only broken off by the reciprocal "if you please" and "no, I beg your pardon," until Mr. Chang decided to smoke it. After he had exhausted its contents he handed it back to Mr. Li with a profusion of compliments on the superior quality of the drug the strength of it, the exquisite aroma, the lavishness with which it was prepared, etc., etc., during which Mr. Li forcibly protested it was no good at all, while he at the same time prepared a second pipe. When it was ready the pipe again visited both sides exactly as before, only that it finally was smoked by Mr. Li. Taking turns the two friends went on in this manner for upwards of a dozen pipes, and I noticed that when it was Mr. Li's turn he invariably made the opium charge twice as large as when the pipe was to go to his friend. Mr. Chang also noticed the cheating and with no friendly eye, and I several times wondered if he was not going to be square with Mr. Li by sticking to one of the large charges which were pressed on him so often and with so much fervour. But no! he stuck to his own turn, mastering his anger and his greed in order to do what was polite and proper.

The picture of these two fellows lying down and keeping up a continuous exchange of compliments and struggling about the pipe, while they knew perfectly well from the commencement who was to smoke it, was ludicrous in the extreme, but at the same time I could not help acknowledging that these poor scholars, in an out-of-the-way place, rigorously sticking to their precepts, impressed me more with the tediousness, the hollowness, and the uncompromising iron-rule of Chinese etiquette than all I had read on the subject before.

While the smoking and playing were going on the singer got tired and the rest of the company congregated about the story-tellers. One of these, in whose company I had come, gave us an account of an adventure with a huge Lo Fu (Mistor Tiger) to which he had been a witness up country. The beast, big as a cow, lived amongst the rocks near two villages, taking their pigs, dogs, and goats in such numbers that the people finally decided upon slaughtering the voracious animal. A crowd of the bravest set out one morning, under a salute of crackers and other offerings for their success by those that remained behind, and came after much trouble on the track of Mr. Tiger. As they cautiously advanced, they were suddenly brought to a standstill by a terrible voice which asked them what they wanted there, so many armed men, and on looking up they perceived on a ledge of rock above a monstrous tiger who angrily addressed them. Naturally taken aback, it was some time before one of the bravest could muster courage to reply that they were in quest of a Mr. Tiger that used to rob them of their pigs, dogs, and goats. The tiger at once replied: "I am the one! though I am not a tiger; I am a man; my name is Su and I was a famous warrior, but since I was killed I became like a tiger. Now, I will tell you that you are all an ungrateful and foolish lot of people, for you know very well I must have food and yet I have never killed any man belonging to your villages. I have been very good to you, for as long as I have been here I have allowed no other tiger to trouble you. Now of course you are so many people here with guns that you may kill me, but then you will make me your enemy and I am sure to come back as a spirit and cause misery and sickness amongst you all. Therefore if you will take my advice you will go home and not trouble me any more." The men, after some discussion, thought Mr. Tiger was right, and so they went back to the village, where the people were waiting in expectation of seeing the dead body of the beast, but when it was explained he was a man, everybody agreed it was right not to kill him and some one proposed to erect a shrine close to the mountain side and there offer him food.

This story was listened to with much attention and perfect faith. It was seriously commented upon and no one seemed to have the faintest suspicion that the men had covered their want of success by a falsehood. Several tiger stories followed, but I fear I have already strained my readers' patience; and I should not have recorded this one but for the promise I made at the commencement of my narrative when I did not expect that the little I had to recount would swell out to such proportions when printed. However, as I am about redeeming pledges I will also say a few words about the carriers as a class. One is very likely to regard these men, earning their livelihood by carrying heavy burdens all their life, as mere beasts of burden, a step above the mule, though perhaps not so peaceable. But on making closer acquaintance with them one is obliged to own that they are very different indeed. On the score of intelligence and thrift they much resemble our country peddlers at home. Perhaps half of them can read and write a little, and in fact most of the men trade in a small way on their own account when there is an opportunity to make a profit. They are all members of powerful guilds located at Lim-Chau-fu and Hang-Chau-fu in the province of Kwangtung, on the borders of the Gulf of Tonkin, and in the vicinity of which towns they have their homes. As these men see a great deal of the world compared with the villager who never goes beyond the nearest market town, and as they are about the only medium through which the lower classes inland get their information of what is going on outside, the carriers and their guilds cannot but exercise a great influence on public opinion within their reach and by their numbers of able bodied men also a certain pressure on the authorities above.

The guild, or rather the head men, contract in the first instance for the carrying of goods, with or without assurance of safe delivery, and then in their turn sublet the contract to the men at as much per load according to distance. On an average a man will earn one hundred cash per day, which would mean seven and a half cents per ton and per mile on level ground; but how much more the guild will charge the goods I am not prepared to say, and it varies considerably according to value and other circumstances. The men themselves are not free from all risk, for should they be attacked, robbed of the goods, come back and not be able to show wounds received in the battle they will loose they freight due them; and in case they are wounded they only receive the half. Not unfrequently carriers are killed defending the goods entrusted to them, as happened at Nonning-fu in the boarding house next to where I lodged. Three men on their way up-country with their loads came to stop over night at our neighbour's. The fact that their loads consisted of opium they of course kept to themselves, but nevertheless some people got wind of it and came in the night asking to be let in. When the doors were not opened they burst them in and then they found themselves face to face with the three men, who valiantly defended their goods until one fell dead riddled with bullets and another was wounded, when the owner and other inmates of the house interfered and took the two men out of the way to save their lives, leaving the robbers to make off with the booty. The neighbours as usual minded their own business, which was *not* to mix themselves up in matters where they on the one side might get hurt by the robbers or on the other come within reach of the law. In Hongkong, where most Europeans employ four men to carry them only a short distance, and where, if one take a chair with only two carriers from East Point to West Point one finds that the men require to rest half way, the class of men about which I am speaking can be fully appreciated, remembering that they each carry a load averaging one hundred pounds from twenty-five to thirty miles per day on even ground. The load, or "Tam" as it is called, varies so little that at lekin and barrier stations taxes are paid per "Tam" and no verification of weight is required.

Returning to our company at Tau Lo we find the smokers gone off to sleep, the story tellers turned in, and only the players hammering away at their dominoes, the noise of which I tried to avoid by going myself to sleep next to the outside door.

When enumerating in a former chapter the permanent occupants of these inns I omitted to mention the rats, the mosquitos, and also another class of insects which one picks up occasionally. The rats are numerous, so are the mosquitos, both of a size that would carry off the first prize at any exhibition, but one gets used to them all, and therefore it was much to my surprise that I awoke in the night and said to myself, That must have been a large rat! and what is it doing under the roof above my head? Sleepy and hearing no more I was soon off again, when it awoke me a second time. And now the disturber was gnawing away half way up the brick wall, just above my head. That could not be rats! I was wondering in my half sleep what it could be when, thump! down came a piece of brick beside me. That was enough! I gave the alarm at once, shouting to the host that robbers were trying to get into the house. But, though everybody commenced to stir and talk and several lamps were lit, nobody cared to come near the door. It was the proprietor's business to look to his house, and at last armed with a sword and a chopper I got him with me, unbarred the door after much asking who was outside without reply. We found no one, but they had been at work scraping away the mortar between the bricks, of which several had been taken out, with the evident intention of getting at the bar inside the door and thus opening it. The doors were again shut, an extra bar pushed across, and after an hour's exchange of ideas, during which the literati had a couple of extra pipes, the house again became quiet and we were allowed to sleep undisturbed for the rest of the night.

GUSTAV L. OBERG.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND COMPANY'S LIABILITIES IN SHANGHAI.

From private letters received from Shanghai we learn that the approximate liabilities of Messrs. Russell & Co. to local creditors alone are as follows:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, about, Taels	150,000.00
Comptoir National d'Escompte, about, Taels	78,000.00
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, about, Taels	75,000.00
Deutsche Asiatische Bank, about, Taels	30,000.00
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, about, Taels	15,000.00
The Taotai of Shanghai, about, Taels	105,000.00
Other Chinese Creditors, about, Taels	495,000.00

Aggregating the sum of Taels 948,000, or say about $1,250,000.—*Kobe Herald*.

HONGKONG RIFLE AS[illegible]ATION.

The competition for the long [illegible]800 and 900 yards—Challenge Cup and [illegible] Spoons took place on the 27th ult. [illegible]loon in fine weather. Nine gentlemen [illegible] in the shooting, the result of which was[illegible]ing but brilliant if we except Mr. Ford'[illegible] at 800 yards. Mr. Ford won the cup [illegible]e third time and it consequently becomes [illegible]bsolute property. He has also won the 80[illegible] spoon, while that for the 900 yards goes [illegible]spector Mann. The following are the deta[illegible]res:—

Mr. C. Ford	3553553355—42 2503424350—28	...70
P.C. McLennan	0542445443—35 0032505543—27	4...66
Inspector Mann	2540300340—21 3343255353—36	8...65
Lt. Col. Jerrard	2033303535—27 0054053543—29	all 8 p...64
Col. Sergt. Mack	2255345535—37 3352020303—21	sc...58
P.C. Watson	0243554403—30 5242023322—25	allo 2 po...57
Col. Sergt. Boyd	0200200300— 7 5033400 retired	scr
Mr. J. Anderson	2022302 retired 0030 retired	scra
Mr. F. W. Cross	004500 retired did not shoot	allowe 9 poin

THE SITUATION IN CENT[illegible] CHINA.

A gentleman recently arrived at Shan[illegible] from this Colony writes to us as follows:—

SHANGHAI, 22nd Jun[illegible]

I suppose you are flooded with literature [illegible] the riots, which seems to be a craze here just no[illegible]. Everybody finds himself obliged to say som[illegible]thing on them if he is not to be thought indi[illegible]ferent to the public welfare, and yet it is h[illegible] to realise that there is or has been any real danger. People from up country are disposed to class the secret societies with the ordinary Chinese ghosts, doing lots of harm without any real existence. I have heard missionaries coming from Yangtsze ports in the ordinary course of their vocation express astonishment at how the scare has made us magnify the danger of their position up there. They testify to the energetic measures taken everywhere by the officials to assure foreigners as to their safety—measures so strict that in some places otherwise friendly natives have become irritated. In the meantime the Chinese have become thoroughly frightened and have stopped buying, bringing the already sluggish inland trade to a standstill. One European passing a river port asked the compradore what was up, to which the self-satisfied Chinaman replied it was nothing at all, "Smallo pidjin, that's all; allo same Amelican before." Yet busy people say that now is the time to exact new concessions from China!

SHANGHAI, 20th June.

By the latest news to hand there seems to be a general cessation of rioting, whether temporary or not remains to be seen, all over the country. The rumours that have been current in the Settlement of an attack on the Mission stations in the neighbourhood of the Hills prove on enquiry to be unfounded, though it appears that half-a-dozen or so Yangtsze rowdies have been trying to create trouble at Tseking, by spreading rumours of some great national trouble coming in the 7th moon. At Sungkiang everything continues quiet.

The British Admiral, Sir Frederick Richards, left in the *Alacrity* this morning for up-river. We understand that the Admiral has instructions which will enable him to take strong measures if events warrant it, the home Government having at last been impressed with the seriousness of the position of British interests in China.—*Mercury*.

22nd June.

Letters have reached Shanghai from Hangchow stating that a riot is expected there to-day, placards having been posted to that effect in the city.

News was received from Lohkapang yesterday afternoon that there was some anxiety there and at Quinsan, some doubts being felt as to the fidelity of the troops.

There is a good deal of smuggling in arms from Hongkong to Shanghai going on just now. Arms are continually being smuggled, but not to so great an extent as at present.

A zealous native put a poster up on the Central Police Station wall recently. He stated that there was no need of the Municipal Council frightening people, and that if they did, the people would leave and there would be no one to pay taxes.—*N. C. Daily News*.

H.M.S. *Peacock* arrived at Chinkiang at 6.30 a.m. on the 19th inst. H.M.S. *Swift* returned to Shanghai on the 20th from Chinkiang. The Italian man-of-war *Volturno* was expected at Shanghai on the 22nd from Japan. The Russian men-of-war *Mandjour* and *Koreyets* also left Shanghai on the 20th for the river ports. The French gunboat *Vipère* has made another attempt to reach Ichang, having left Hankow some days ago. Five Chinese men-of-war arrived at Woosung on the 20th and are reported to be going up the Yangtsze. They had not left up to the afternoon of the 21st. Owing to anticipated trouble at Tong-chow, the *Aspic* left Chinkiang for that place on the 18th. She returned to Chinkiang but left again and was passed at Tong-chow on the 20th by the *Tehsing*.

AT ICHANG.

ICHANG, 16th June.

We hear by last steamer that the China Inland Mission station in Shasi was burned down, and an attempt was made by the mob to board the *Anshin Maru* on her last trip up. We are in fears of the *Yling*, which ought to be here to-day, but hope the *Paohua* which left yesterday at noon will be in time to signal Capt. Holmes not to anchor there. We are really in troublous times in Ichang, and some have sent their papers and valuables to Hankow.

Perhaps you would like to know how the excitement in Ichang originated. The first move was to spread the report that the Roman Catholic Nunnery was a brothel, scribbling up the most frightful language on the walls, to which I was the first to direct attention and suggested that the walls should be white-washed. Then it was rumoured that the riot at Wuhu was because certain people who went to search discovered a boat-load of children, living and dead, which the R.C.'s were secretly sending away, and a huge pit full of children's bones below the floor of the Wuhu *Tien Chu Tung*. After this the Ichang officials put out a proclamation threatening all who tried to stir up a riot or spread stories about Europeans with instant decapitation, and banishment for minor offenders. The foreigners, it was said, had bribed the mandarins to do this. So things went on until the morning of Friday, the 12th. One of the first things I heard was that thousands of people were on the way in from ehhsiang, the district north of the city, to burn down the Roman Catholic Mission, and Lo, the Ch'êntai, was out with the soldiers to meet them. I sent a note to the Consul asking if there was any truth in this, but he scouted the idea as the mandarins had promised to let him know if anything was mooted. As the forenoon wore on the report was that the people praying for rain who formerly made a disturbance at the Canton House were to come back on the 15th of the Chinese month and pull the whole place down. In the afternoon of Friday there were theatricals in the Carpenters' Guild opposite our Church and the report was industriously spread amongst the crowd that the Roman Catholics in Ichang had killed eighty children and stewed them down into medicine in the utensils used for steaming rice. Later on some of our Christians stopped to read the proclamation at the *yamen* door, and a man shouted at the top of his voice—"Yes, that is the proclamation, but the real meaning of it is that all who have eaten the foreigners' religion will get their heads cut off." As they went up the street they were mobbed and assaulted and in the evening came and told me how threatening things were. Along with Dr. Pirie and Mr. Deans I took them to the Consulate that the Consul might examine them himself and find out how things stood. But this time, however, he had evidently heard enough not to doubt what I reported and dispensed with any cross-examination of my informants. He said he would at once write in to the Ch'êntai. At the very time we were at the Consulate a band of soldiers slipped out of the Ch'êntai's *yamen* with their coats turned, after they were supposed to have retired for the night, and went along the street shouting and collecting a crowd, making straight for our station outside the north gate where they were to commence the work of destruction, as it is isolated and unprotected. On the way an influential resident related to some of our converts stopped them, and reasoned with them on the gravity of the offence and the certainty of their being detected and punished, finally prevailing on them to turn quietly back. If one place is destroyed, all will go, and the escape we had was so narrow that the Chinese at first hesitated to speak about it to me.

On Saturday, the 13th, it rained in torrents, which was a "God-send" as the Consul said. Rumours of all kinds are thick. We are literally living on a volcano and the eruption may come at any moment.

I have traced the ringleaders and authors of the false stories in several instances and with one solitary exception all are connected with the *yamen*.

Let us hope a gun-boat will arrive soon. A French gun-boat tried to come up and the report of her coming did much good for a day or two. The people said she was bringing three thousand French soldiers to punish those who had made a disturbance at the Custom House, at the request of the Commissioner, who is a Frenchman. Then we heard she had gone back and the reason was given that the officials at Ichang being at their wits' end had sent a telegram to General Liu, of Franco-Chinese War fame. General Liu sent in reply a telegram to the Captain of the gun-boat and such was the terror of his name that the Frenchman turned round and steamed down river with all speed.—*Daily News* correspondent.

AT WUHU.

WUHU, 17th June.

We are tolerably quiet here now, though it is still thought advisable to retain a strong guard of soldiers at the Consulate, Customs, and the Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal Mission premises. It was feared that a garrison of Chinese soldiers would be little better than a riot, but it has proved different in our case, for they seem a fairly decent and quiet set of men, kept well under control by the officers, who, however, do not believe in sparing the [illegible]rod. We rather expected that all claims would [illegible]peedily be settled, but after a consultation with the Viceroy the Taotai refuses to admit any [illegible]aims. He is now away on a visit to the Go[illegible]nor of the province. What will be the re[illegible]lt remains to be seen. Some one must be [illegible]nished for such an outbreak as we had here, [illegible]it seems the weakest must go to the wall. [illegible] Taotai and Hsien were both called to Nan[illegible], and as a result the Hsien is dismissed, [illegible]gh I believe he did all that was possible for [illegible] in his position.

[illegible] Wuweichen, a city about 30 miles from [illegible], a placard was issued a few days ago re[illegible]ing the transactions at the river ports, as [illegible]ces of the truth of all reports about for[illegible], and calling on the people to destroy [illegible]property rented for mission purposes. [illegible] was immediately sent to the officials, w[illegible]used to take any action in the matter, an[illegible] consequence the property was destroyed and [illegible]thing stolen. The owner of the pro[illegible] the man in charge were both taken, and [illegible] being beaten were put in prison, whe[illegible] owner still remains and is likely to, unti[illegible] money is all gone. One noticeable featu[illegible] this case is that one of the principal actor[illegible] one of the *yamen* runners. So long as th[illegible]ial is allowed to take sides with the people [illegible]st the foreigner there will always be disturb[illegible]. One would think that the various governm[illegible] would awake to the necessity of sh[illegible]r and asserting their rights. Surely after all [illegible]as transpired in the Yangtsze ports there will [illegible]me show of authority. However, for the pr[illegible] we are feeling pretty safe, as the *Linnet* an[illegible] Chinese gunboats remain here on guard, but [illegible] would happen if they should leave we ca[illegible]ell.—*Daily News* correspondent.

AT H[illegible]OW AND WUCHANG.

HANKOW, 18th June.

All keeps [illegible] in Hankow, and there is every reason to b[illegible]that there will be no new outbreak here[illegible] Viceroy seems determined to maintain orde[illegible]d he is the kind of man who generally con[illegible]s to have his will respected. These three ci[illegible]warm with his emissaries, who report all that[illegible]cing on, and seize suspicious characters at t[illegible]rate of four or five a day. Along with the[illegible]ernor he has issued a vigorously worded j[illegible] proclamation warning the people that any[illegible]plaints against foreigners must be brough[illegible] the authorities, who will make due investi[illegible]n, while those who fabricate rumours, or givi[illegible]ed to them act lawlessly, as at Wusueh, will[illegible] severely punished. This position has been [illegible]her strengthened by the arrival of an Imp[illegible] edict, commanding that foreign interests [illegible] be protected, and evil-doers sternly dealt [illegible]. He has also engaged a large number of fi[illegible]gines and their men to patrol the native tow[illegible] night, and brought in considerable bodies [illegible]diers from outlying places.

Meanwhile the gun[illegible] *Porpoise* and *Iltis* remain in port, and per[illegible] more than Viceroy or residents, secure th[illegible] peace shall not be broken. It is bel[illegible] commanders are men who will make th[illegible]rotection of life and property a first considera[illegible] and not be too careful to be bound by the [illegible] letter of their instructions. A body of [illegible]*Porpoise* men were drilled on the racecourse [illegible]day afternoon, our residents and natives tur[illegible]out in large numbers to look on. No one c[illegible] help feeling that the Chinese rowdy, no m[illegible]in what numbers he put in an appearance, [illegible] find it advisable to beat a speedy retreat, i[illegible]had these smart fellows to reckon with.

We are deeply interested [illegible]chang at present, as the condition of affairs t[illegible] gives cause for grave anxiety. Telegram [illegible]r-telegram was received here asking for aid, [illegible]the French gunboat *Vipère* left for that po[illegible] Tuesday. A correspondent writes that th[illegible] feel as if living on the mouth of a volcano, a[illegible]ould not be surprised to see their houses in fla[illegible] at any moment. A start was twice made to[illegible]e and attack foreign property there, but [illegible]ters have been restrained hitherto. A missi[illegible] coming from Ichang by last steamer tried [illegible]d at Shashih, although all advised him not to[illegible] He was met by a threatening mob which gave [illegible] to understand he would not long survive com[illegible] ashore, so he wisely returned to the steamer[illegible]in.

HANK[illegible] 19th June.

Yesterday all seemed quiet. [illegible]o-day the air is full of rumours again, to [illegible]ffect that an attack upon us will not be long [illegible]ayed. They originate with the Chinese th[illegible]elves; and it would seem as if the authoriti[illegible]feared there was something in them, as I lea[illegible] the troops in Wuchang were being kept rea[illegible] to cross to Hankow at a moment's notice. [illegible] much dependence, however, can be plac[illegible] upon these soldiers, nearly all Hunan men, it[illegible] hard to say.

We hear the Viceroy at Nank[illegible] is about to send home all the spare Hunan [illegible]raves from his locality. If these are dump[illegible]out at our port, as is possible, they will [illegible]what complicate matters here.

The following two notices were [illegible]ulated to-day. The first we were glad inde[illegible] to see, as, in the event of an alarm being rai[illegible] without any common understanding amon[illegible] us, the confusion resulting would have grea[illegible] increased the risk, and encouraged the riote[illegible]. The second document is also reassuring:—

(1) The Defence Committee have [illegible]pointed the house of Messrs. Molchanoff, Pechatno[illegible] Co., and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., as the[illegible] rallying points to which, in case of an alarm, all [illegible]omen and children are at once to be brought. [illegible] heads of families are requested to attend personall[illegible] to the removal of their wives and children, to whic[illegible] rallying point is the more easily attainable.

Signals of alarm:—In the day three gu[illegible] to be fired in quick succession. At night rockers [illegible] blue fires in addition.

(2) The undersigned hereby issues an add[illegible] to the community, and begs them to be tranquil[illegible] the following reason:—

1st.—He has no information to lead him to s[illegible]pose any attack is intended.

2nd.—We have two men-of-war which could [illegible]otect us from any attack.

3rd.—The undersigned has full confidence [illegible] in the good-will and power of the higher authori[illegible].

The undersigned's reading and experience [illegible]thirty years show him that Secret Societies have [illegible]ways existed in China. These secret societies [illegible] the undersigned has reason to believe, less for[illegible]idable than they were in 1871. On the other ha[illegible] there has been a marked improvement, during the [illegible]st 20 years, in the *personnel* of the Chinese officials [illegible]nd in their good-will towards us.

The undersigned heartily approves of a community like this taking measures for self-protection, and is glad that these measures are being taken at the present moment; not because he apprehends danger, but because the kind assistance of Commanders Burr and Ascher will render these measures more effective. Further, in a large community like this, there will be necessarily one or two persons, who from being unacquainted with the Chinese ways, might injure innocent natives. It is wise, therefore, that such persons should be controlled by others of more experience.

The undersigned has had some experience of Chinese mobs. They can easily be quelled by a few resolute men acting in concert, and in strict obedience to orders.

(Signed) C. T. GARDNER.

WUCHANG, 18th June.

The authorities continue on the alert to afford all possible protection to the foreigners resident within the city. Three nights ago there was a fire outside the city in the small hours of the morning, and almost instantly a company of soldiers were on guard at the doors of the Wesleyan Mission and High School, which though a mile distant was nearest the fire. Evidently no chance was to be given to any incendiaries or looters. The cries of "kill" and the various uncanny-rumours are rigidly suppressed on the streets. It is to be feared, however, that the Viceroy's proclamation has exposed him to more hatred than sympathy in the minds of the people.

It is well known that a strong and distinctly worded Imperial edict has been received by the high officials, condemning the recent outrages against foreigners and stringently ordering Viceroys and Governors to suppress and punish. The edict states that the object of the religion of the West is to exhort men to virtue and that the converts of such religions are Chinese subjects and must be protected. Foreign merchants and missionaries are to be protected in persons and homes. We may now be sure that the authorities will do all they can: we trust their powers will be equal to their will.

WUCHANG, 19th June.

A rumour is given in the *N. C. Daily News* of June 13th, received this morning, that H.E. the Viceroy of the Hukuang has stated that he cannot rely on his soldiers. The facts are these. The city guard is composed of men who have some stake of property or family within the city; the camps are with one exception composed of Hupeh men; the one exception is a company of five hundred Hunanese. There is no question but Chang Chih-tung remains intensely unpopular with all but a small section of the community; but there are no signs of braving his authority. I understand that people, as they read the outspoken proclamation insisting on protection for the foreigner and the Christian Church, "curse" the Viceroy. It is obvious then that were the troops to mutiny, things would look serious. I am disposed to think that the rumour rose from circumstances which happened three weeks or a month ago. A military official of good rank was punished with degradation or cashiering. He was a favourite with his soldiers and they went *en masse* to besiege the doors of the Judge's *yamen* and insist on his restitution. So determined were they that in the dead of night a messenger was sent post haste to the Viceroy imploring authority to quash the sentence. The authority was given, the official restored, and the soldiers pacified.

This was an awkward occurrence to happen just before a disturbance like the present, and goes rather to show that the military officials in command have a grave and responsible influence. Provided they be faithful, the soldiers will be faithful. It is exceedingly unlikely that the Viceroy has such a fear, still less likely that he uttered it. As a contrast to the incident above mentioned only two days ago the Viceroy's command over his military officers was signally proved. He had ordered a regiment from Mats'en, fifty miles from here, instantly to increase the force in the city. The commanding officer having, of course, sundry little changes to make before the two or three hundred men employed could be brought up to the regulation five hundred for which he was drawing pay, reported himself as arrived, while he was still engaged in filling up defects. The Viceroy insisted on a personal interview, understood the fraud, instantly dismissed him and put the regiment under the command of the Hiehtai (Colonel) here. A military officer would be bold indeed to raise the standard of revolt against so determined a superior. Things continue outwardly quiet; the air, however, is full of unrest. Mounted messengers are spurring along the main streets at all hours of the night. Dates are fixed for outbreaks. The rumour was that Hankow was to be attacked yesterday; all the military were in their places—and nothing happened. To-day and to-morrow are also mentioned. The suspense is being unpleasantly prolonged, but the conviction that Chang Chih-tung is strong enough remains unshaken. It is rumoured that Tseo, the Hunan retired Taotai mentioned as responsible for the scurrilous literature, is to be rigorously proceeded against and examined. But Hunan gentry in Hunan homes are hard to arrest. It is to be hoped he isn't a myth.—*Daily News* correspondent.

HOW RIOTS ARE STARTED.

A native paper says:—After the burning of the Cathedral at Wusieh many rowdies and bad characters made continual raids on the Roman Catholic Church in Kiangyin. But beyond abusive language and vituperation no violence was offered. The church gates were accordingly closed and guards stationed. The other day a man carrying a bag tried to run the blockade, but was prevented by a soldier on guard, who demanded to see the contents of the bag. The man immediately dropped the bag and took to his heels. The bag was taken to the commanding officer, who opened it before all the soldiery and a big crowd of people attracted to the place. It contained a dead child already in a state of decomposition. The plot was clear as daylight; no doubt it was intended to throw the dead body of the child into the church premises, and people would then be incited to go and see the evidence of child murder. The people, perceiving how nearly they had been duped, quietly returned to their homes. Peace again reigns in Kiang-yien.

MR. DRUMMOND ON THE CRISIS.

Under date of the 22nd June Mr. Drummond again sounds a warning note. He says:—Although no official duty rests upon me to impart to others either information or the results of observation as to the present crisis, and although self-interest and inclination would lead me to refrain from doing so, yet the circumstances are so peculiar, so grave, and so fraught with serious danger to many that I cannot feel justified in maintaining silence. In the colums of a daily newspaper it is only possible to touch very lightly and briefly upon some of the more serious facts and considerations bearing upon this subject, and I only intend now to refer to two or three reasons (in addition to those mentioned in my former letters), tending to support the views that I have already very plainly expressed.

On the 27th day of the 4th moon (3rd June) a memorial was sent to the Emperor by the Board of Revenue stating that the necessity for obtaining funds was immediate and of paramount importance, and urging five proposals for the Emperor's consideration—(1) That the allowance of money (in addition to rice) to the Tartar troops, both officers and soldiers, be at once stopped. (2) That the purchase of arms and munitions of war be discontinued from the present for a period of two years. (3) That the Chinese garrisons throughout the Empire be reduced at once ten per cent. (4) That a new extra tax be levied this year on the salt merchants throughout the Empire. (5) That the whole of the likin on the native opium be sent direct to the Board.

The very next day an Imperial decree was published approving the whole memorial. This was telegraphed to the Provincial Governments which began at once to take steps to put the decree into force in matters which suited themselves. The saving that would be effected by the first proposal would be about two millions of taels a year. The second would save an expenditure of many millions of taels, but it is impossible even approximately to estimate the amount. The third proposal would save about two millions and three quarters, the total expenditure being about twenty-seven millions. The fourth would bring in about a million taels, but it is to be levied this year only, and not annually. I have no means of giving an estimate as to the amount that would come to the Board under the fifth proposal.

The first and third are of the utmost importance at the present crisis, and will cause intense irritation and discontent amongst both the Tartar and Chinese troops, and will add enormously to the number of disbanded soldiers already in the country. The second will cut off the profits of the large number of officials and merchants, Chinese and foreign, who are engaged in this trade. The fourth will affect the powerful salt traders and all salt consumers in the empire. The fifth will be very distasteful to all the provincial authorities, from the highest to the lowest.

A further fact of great significance in this connection should be also noted. Only ten days after the above decree was issued, another decree was issued sanctioning the proposal contained in a memorial by the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. This proposal was to build new forts at Kiaochow, Chefoo, and other seaports. It will be seen at once that this last decree is in direct contradiction of the decree of only ten days previous date. The Viceroy was evidently once more testing his strength, and with very striking success.

The decree which the Emperor has issued on the subject of the riots directs the Viceroys to get the claims settled at once without delay, thus attempting to make these questions local, instead of imperial. The Viceroy of Nanking has consulted with the Governor of Soochow, and they have decided to direct the local officials (*i.e.* Taotais, Chihhsiens, etc.) at each place to make the settlements, the Viceroy expressing in forcible language that so far as he is concerned not a cent shall be paid to foreigners.

Facts such as the foregoing tend to the irresistible conclusion that the present Chinese Government is unconsciously driving the ship of State straight on to the rocks and quicksands of rebellion, and it behoves all whose duties or interests will be affected by such a catastrophe to weigh very carefully these and other signs of the times. *Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*

The Secret Societies are actively prosecuting their objects, and some of their methods are very interesting and curious, but this is a subject that I must not touch upon, at least at present.